SUPPLEMENT TO

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1877.

ENGLISH SPORTING NOTES.

ACCORDING to the betting quotations published in the London papers which were received by the last mail, the betting against Chamant for the Derby on the 18th of May stood at 5 to 4, against Rob Roy at 5 to 1, against Pellegrino at 6 to 1, against Silvio at 20 to 1, and against Glen Arthur 100 to 1; and the sporting writers at the same period asserted that it was impossible for a horse to be in better condition than Chamant was, and regarded his victory in the approaching Epsom contest as a certainty. That the good opinion of him continued was shown by the telegram of the state of the betting published in India a day or two before the race, and this gives colour to the rumour that the horse was scratched in consequence of having gone wrong.

The chief race of the week was the Great Northern Handicap at York. Eleven horses ran. The betting at the start was:—9 to 4 agst Perkin Warbeck; 5 to 1 agst Agglethorpe; 6 to 1 agst Rhidorroch; 7 to 1 agst Prince of Orange; 10 to 1 agst Datura, Birthright, Glastonbury, and Percy. After one false start, in which Glastonbury ran some distance, the lot were got away on even terms. Agglethorpe and Constantine were quickest on their legs, but when they had settled down, Stamfordham drew to the front, and came on clear of Perkin Warbeck and Agglethorpe, to whom succeeded Prince of Orange and Percy, while at the head of the remainder were Birthright and Glastonbury, with Rhidorroch bringing up the rear. After going a quarter of a mile, Rhidorroch began to join the middle division, and Percy at the same time became the attendant on Stamfordham, this pair being followed by Glastonbury, Agglethorpe, Datura, Birthright, and Prince of Orange. As the lot streamed alongside the plantations, Stamfordham held a three lengths' lead of Percy, Glastonbury and Prince of Orange going on next, clear of Perkin Warbeck, Agglethorpe, and Rhidorroch, and in this order they ran to the Middlethorpe turn, where Glastonbury took second place, Percy going on third, with Rhidorroch and Agglethorpe the next pair, the most prominent of the remainder being Birthright and Prince of Orange. Rounding the bend for home Stamfordham was hopelessly, beaten, and left Glastonbury with a clear lead of Agglethorpe and Rhidorroch. The last named, however, gave way at the distance, and Agglethorpe challenged Glastonbury, but Mr. Vyner's colt held his advantage to the end, and won, after a good race, by a neck; two lengths between second and third. Stamfordham was fourth, clear of Birthright, who was fifth. Then came Percy sixth, Prince of Orange seventh, Vestal eighth, Constantine next, with Perkin Warbeck and Datura, pulling up the last pair. Value of the stakes, £515.

The cricket match between the gentlemen of the South *v.* the Players of the North, the commencement of which was noticed last week, was unfortunately interrupted by rain, and resulted unsatisfactorily. The players had only one innings, in which they put together the respectable total of 267, as compared to the gentlemen's 130 and 240, and as only a difference of 114 remained to be wiped off, the probability is that, had the match been played out, the players would have gained a victory. The full score and bowling analyses are appended:—

PLAYERS OF THE NORTH.

A Shrewsbury, c Gilbert, b W G Grace	119	M M'Intyre, st Tylecote, b W G Grace	10
Barlow, l b w, b W G Grace	15	Clayton, c Gilbert, b Absolom	4
Wild, b W G Grace	31	Morley, b Absolom	9
Lockwood, b W G Grace.	23	Mycroft, l b w, b W G Grace	9
Oscroft, c and b Absolom	17	Byes 3, 1 b 6	9
Barnes, not out	21		
Pinder, b W G Grace	0	Total	267

GENTLEMEN OF SOUTH

	1st inn.	2nd inn.	
W G Grace, b Morley	11	b Mycroft	29
W R Gilbert, l b w, b M'Intyre	10	c Wild, b Mycroft	40
R E Bush, b Morley	1	b Clayton	3
F Penn, c Lockwood, b M'Intyre	9	c Barnes, b Morley	11
G F Grace, c Mycroft, b Morley	28	c Pinder, b Mycroft.	40
C F Buller, c Pinder, b Morley	27	absent	0
C E Green, b Mycroft	0	cShrewbury, bClayton	0
W Foord-Kelcey, not out	21	b Clayton	52
E F S Tylecote, c Clayton, b Morley	8	cShrewsbury, bMorley	19
J Cranston, run out	5	not out	24
C A Absolom, c Barnes, b Morley	10	c Wild, b M'Intyre	17
Extras	0	Bye 1, l-b 4	5
Total	130	Total	240

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

PLAYERS.—FIRST INNINGS.

	overs.	maidens.	runs.	wickets.
Absolom	36	11	70	3
W G Grace	66.1	28	98	7
Foord-Kelcey	14	6	23	0
Gilbert	21	8	45	0
G F Grace	19	12	22	0

GENTLEMEN.—FIRST INNINGS.

Morley	86	18	48	6
M'Intyre	10	1	40	2
Mycroft	26	10	42	1

SECOND INNINGS.

Morley	36	12	71	2
Mycroft	54	29	82	3
Lockwood	22	10	34	0
Clayton	12	4	31	3
Oscroft	6	3	8	0
M'Intyre	4	1	9	1

The only other match of importance was one between the M. C. C., and eleven of England, which proved a veritable cricket curiosity. In their first innings the M. C. C. scored 114, and the Eleven 100, and when the M. C. C., at their second attempt only put on an additional 36, it appeared that the Eleven had the match in hand, but they were even less successful in their efforts to score, and totalled only 26. The ground was very wet and all in favour of the bowlers, and Watson and Mycroft for their several sides did terrific execution. We believe that 26 is the smallest total that has been scored in a match at Lords since Surrey succeeded in getting rid of a Marylebone eleven there in 1872 for 16 runs. The full score was:—

M C C	1st inn.	2nd inn.	
Mr W G Grace, b Watson	11	c Shrewsbury, b Lockwood	6
Mr A N Hornby, c Gilbert, b Watson	15	b Watson	4
Mr F Penn, run out	19	b Watson	3
Mr A W Ridley, b Tye	10	c Tye, b Watson	7
Mr C E Green, c Pinder, b Watson	15	c Barlow, b Watson.	3
Mr J S Russell, b Watson	24	b Watson	5
Mr T S Pearson, c Gilbert, b Watson	2	c Pinder, b Lockwood	1
Wild, b Watson	3	not out	1
Mr C F Buller, b Lockwood	5	c Pinder, b Watson.	0
Morley, not out	4	c Pinder, b Lockwood	0
W Mycroft, c Lockwood, b Watson	2	st Pinder, b Watson	3
Bye, 1, l b 2, w 1	4	Byes 2, l-b 1	3
Total	114	Total	36

ENGLAND.	1st inn.	2nd inn.	
Mr W R Gilbert, st Wild b Ridley	13	c Green, b Morley	10
Mr G F Grace, c Buller, b W G Grace	10	c and b Mycroft	0
Barlow, c Wild, b Pearson	37	st Wild, b Mycroft	0
A Shrewsbury, c Hornby (sub.), b Morley	12	c Green, b Mycroft	2
Lockwood, b Pearson	3	b Mycroft	0
Oscroft, c Buller, b Pearson.	0	h w, b Mycroft	4
Barnes, run out	0	c Grace, b Mycroft.	0
Fillery, b Morley	0	not out	0
Watson, b Pearson	3	c Grace, b Morley	7
Pinder, c and b Grace	13	b Morley	3
Tye, not out	7	c Grace, b Morley	0
Byes	2	Extras	0
Total	100	Total	26

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

M C C.—FIRST INNINGS.

	overs.	maidens.	runs.	wickets.
Watson	42-3	20	39	7
Fillery	11	1	23	0
Tye	12	3	21	1
Gilbert	13	3	22	0
Lockwood	6	3	5	1

Gilbert bowled one wide.

SECOND INNINGS.

Lockwood	21	10	23	3
Watson	20-1	16	10	7

ENGLAND.—FIRST INNINGS.

W G Grace	38-2	22	26	2
Mycroft	15	6	16	0
Ridley	16	3	24	1
Morley	17	10	14	2
Pearson	24	14	17	4

SECOND INNINGS.

Mycroft	15	9	12	6
W G Grace	5	2	5	0
Morley	10	6	9	4

The sculling match on the Thames between Ralph Hepplewhite, of Dunston, and T. Green, of Hammersmith, for £100 a-side came off during the week, and Green again showed his superiority over his opponent by winning with comparative ease by six lengths a little over 23 minutes.

Rowing men were looking forward with interest to the match between R. W. Boyd of Gateshead, and J. Higgins, of Shadwell, for the championship, which was fixed for the 20th of May.

Billiard players were remarkably quiet during the week, but there are several good matches in prospect. The match between J. Roberts, Jr., and W. Cook, for the Championship and £200, was fixed to take place on the 28th of May. Roberts was also to play matches against Taylor, at Manchester on the 30th of May, against Timbrell, for £250 a-side, in London, on the 4th instant, and against Shorter, in London, on the 5th instant. He had engaged to allow Timbrell 300 in a game of 1,000 up, and it is probable he would concede to Shorter the same points.

AN IMPORTANT CASE FOR INDIAN OFFICERS.

(Madras Mail.)

THE case which is before the Courts in London, of Colonel Grant *vs.* the Secretary of State for India, is not calculated to reassure those who act upon the proverb "put not your trust in princes." In fact anything more likely to disgust and alienate the Indian officer we cannot imagine. It appears that Colonel Grant entered the Company's service in 1840, and continued in it till 1873, at which date he was stationed at Kamptee. Our military readers will remember that about that time there was considerable terror felt by the authorities owing to the gigantic proportions of the Field Officers' List, and "something must be done." The "something" consisted in a determined effort to get rid of any old officers who could be made to go, and a G. O. dated August 1872 explained the process. It was therein stated that, in addition to misconduct, "proved physical or mental inefficiency" would be sufficient ground for compulsory retirement upon such pension as the officer in question might be entitled to under the regulations—*i.e.* for his service up to the date of retirement. Obviously a terrible machine this, and one requiring careful handling. It was brought to bear upon Colonel Grant, who in January 1873 was called upon to retire. He objected however, and, in the absence of any alleged misconduct, he refused to admit that he was in any way inefficient. Thereupon the bird that could sing, but wouldn't sing, was made to sing, and Colonel Grant found himself removed from the service. He thereupon brought an action against the Secretary of State for India which came on for hearing on the 10th ultimo.

Colonel Grant contends that he was not mentally or physicially inefficient, and that the Company in whose service he enlisted could not have dismissed him as the Secretary of State has done. He also points out that as a servant of the Company he was bound to subscribe to its Military Funds, that up to date of removal he had so subscribed £1,300, and was then subscribing £58 per annum. And, most important of all, he shows that had he not been thus cavalierly dismissed, he would have become entitled in January next—*i.e.* on completion of 38 years' service, to off-reckonings, making an aggregate pension of £1,124, whereas by compulsory retirement in 1873 he only got a pension of £365. Against this the Secretary of State pleads that in forcing Colonel Grant to retire, he simply acted as an executive official under Her Majesty, and that consequently no cause of action can lie. The purely legal questions—whether the old Company could dismiss its officers for alleged inefficiency, and, supposing it could do so, whether the Secretary of State has inherited that power, are of but secondary importance. Indeed it seems to us they must both be answered in the affirmative. It seems scarcely possible to imagine an Army the officers of which should have an absolute legal right to remain in it as long as they like. It seems indisputable that Government should

have the power of removing an officer on his being pronounced by ocmpetent authority unfit for his work. The real questions—and most serious questions they are—appear rather to be, 1st, What safeguards have officers that their alleged inefficiency shall be really proved; and 2nd, in the event of compulsory retirement what pensions ought such discharged officers to get? The Army will never be satisfied if senior officers are put on the shelf on the dictum of a confidential report; and even a Committee of three will be looked upon with suspicion. Knowing what we all do of the manner in which Dowb is cared for, and Smith sent to the wall, we fear that "physical or mental inefficiency" will be looked upon by those concerned as convertible terms for "want of interest." Were the notoriously incompetent officers of the Army removed, sympathy for their fate would be felt, but we should in some measure recognise the justice of the proceeding. It is not so, however, and never will be. The Colonel at Head Quarters will escape—it would be so unpleasant to turn out a man one is in the habit of meeting every night at the Club or on the Beach—but the officer in the far Mofussil will be sacrificed. We say this literally without the least idea of imputing intentional favouritism, but it is human nature; it is unavoidable, that those who are on the spot, and can make themselves heard, should have a better chance than *les absens, qui ont toujours tort*. It was but the other day that a senior officer in Bengal, who is certainly not noted for overwhelming abilities, was given an extra spell, and we have seen the same phenomenon in Madras. To be a pleasant fellow in society, and to have an attractive wife, will to the end of time be a certain safeguard against harsh treatment; while the veteran at Kamptee, Saugor or Tonghoo, who has no chance of making his good qualities known, will be sacrificed on the altar of misplaced economy.

The difficulty of selecting these victims having been got over,—though how it is to be got over we fail to see—the other question arises, what should such officers receive in the way of pension? Colonel Grant's case will illustrate this point. In 1873, after 33 years' service, he was only entitled to £365 a year; whereas in five years more he would have been entitled to £1,124 a year. There is no kind of proportion between these pensions, £1,124 after 38 years being immeasurably better than £365 after 33. The fact is that the off-reckonings come in to complicate the question, and offer an enormous inducement to serve the full 38 years by suddenly turning a very poor pension into a very good one. No man who had laboured through 33 years, would dream of retiring under the 38 years unless some extra inducement were offered him to do so. The loss would be too great. Now, were pensions proportionate to length of service it might be argued that on compulsory retirement an officer should only get the pension of his service at the time; but when a very big plum is at the top of the tree, and the climber has all but reached it, there is manifest injustice in pulling him down without in some sort making compensation. It must be remembered that in the military service the off-reckonings pension was the one prize—a prize that has now been abolished to all intents and purposes. The Civil Service and U. C. S. pensions are far better off than the military with this one exception; and the consolation that many a veteran with a family has laid to heart is that though he has to serve many years longer than any other Government servant, the pension when it does come is a good one. Officers compelled to retire like Colonel Grant should have liberal compensation made to them for the loss of such a prize.

THE HILLS OR HOME?

(Madras Mail.)

THE Hills at their best are not and never will be—home. People by resorting thither escape for a time the many disagreeables of the plains. They devote themselves with spirit to muscular exercise; they become hungry; they put on flesh; the yellow of their cheeks gives place to blush pink; they live, instead of exist. But the beneficial effects of all this are not long lived when the plains are returned to; and it would be no easy matter for any stranger who saw a large gathering of persons in the month of December in our Banqueting Hall to sort out those who had from those who had not spent the summer on the Hills. Nor might it be more easy to select those persons who had returned from home but three months previously, for the Indian sun seems to take out the colour from most faces, and to smite them with a hue that pronounces the owners to be exotics. But though the lady whom we followed homeward, has parted with the glow of health as though it were rouge, she has had the supreme satisfaction of reawakening the affection of her children, and of promoting their well-being as the mother who went to the Hills could not have done. She has been home, and literally has "seen of the travail of her soul and been satisfied." She has set at rest anxiety engendered by a want of knowledge; and she and her husband can now with comfort jog along for another three years, at the end of which he may perhaps get twelve months' leave.

The English in India are the only class of people in the world who deliberately leave their offspring for many years at a time. Sympathy is often expressed in England for the "poor sailor" who has to leave his family for six or twelve months; and parents who never quitted the country for more than a month, cannot understand how he brings himself to go away. But Anglo-Indians have long had to endure the torture of separation from their children for a far longer spell than is incumbent in the sailor. They tear themselves away from little helpless beings, who have hitherto looked to them for everything: and when they return, they find the little ones are no more, their places having been taken by youths or maidens, who, for long time, are strangers to them. These separations are detrimental to both parents and children. They are contrary to Nature, and repugnant to instinct. Rupees offer an insufficient compensation for them. Hence the increasing disposition of people in Bengal and Bombay, and in a less degree in Madras, to to go home for a short time at briefer intervals than formerly. The result must be a diminution of that parental heart-ache, which neither letters nor photographs can cure. The homeward-bound steamers seem more numerous, and more crowded if possible every season; and some of them may be expected soon to bid for an additional share of patronage by putting on extra speed, and bringing England, as it is capable of being brought, a week nearer to India. The influence of more frequent visits to England upon society in India can only be beneficial, for there will be less nostalgic moping that tends to rob a man of his energy and his wife of her amiability, less stuck-up-edness, less display; and there will be more hopefulness and contentment, and more sympathy with and knowledge of the world outside one's station in India.

FRAUDS ON THE POST OFFICE.

(Pioneer, June 8.)

As a striking example of how much ingenuity is displayed by natives in matters of fraud connected with the Post Office, we give below an account of perhaps one of the cleverest crimes ever brought to light. The culprits were tried at Agra some days ago and their guilt clearly established. The chief part in its exposure was played by Mr. Turton Smith, Chief of the Post Office Detective Staff, and but for his personal attention and unwearied investigation the parties concerned might have escaped scot-free. Last year in April the police in Ajmere made a descent upon a house said to have been used as a place from which forged letters issued, which replaced certain ones stolen in the Post Office, and which forged letters were directed to inducing the payment of money or despatch of goods to members of the gang under the names assigned to them in the substituted letters. The information in the hands of the police was not complete, and they did not obtain evidence sufficient to take ulterior proceedings of importance. Five of seven men were released, and in the absence of specific charges the remaining two were proceeded against as bad characters, and imprisoned in default of security for six months, during which time reference was made to Native States to ascertain if charges were preferred against them there. In the meantime Mr. Turton Smith was made aware that one of the men arrested was a man called Motee Lall, who, about four years, was tried and acquitted in Benares on a charge of obtaining money on forged letters, replacing genuine ones posted. Mr. Smith also received information which convinced him that the same thing had been repeated in Ajmere. In November he went down there and found that during a period of about forty days the whole of the correspondence of certain banking firms which passed in transit through Ajmere had been intercepted, and that forged letters had replaced it which aimed at obtaining a consignment of piecegoods from Calcutta; also to inducing despatch of a parcel of gold which the men had arranged to have under a false name; also to the obtaining on false personification on the forged credits of large sums in Bombay. Motee Lall stated a knowledge as to a gang at Muttra, and promised revelations of such importance as to the doings at Ajmere and elsewhere, that there was inducement enough to admit him to a conditional pardon. From him was obtained a history of the doings of the gang for the last four years or so, and this history disclosed an almost continuous series of frauds based on the letters and forgeries, which have been carried on from different head-quarters. On Motee Lall's information, the Post Office prosecuted two subordinate members of the gang and one postal official at Ajmere, and on conviction the non-postal men were sentenced to five years each, the postal official getting a term of six years. Of the several other cases which came to Mr. Turton Smith's knowledge, he selected two upon which to proceed against the gang. Both were cases of somewhat old date, but they were chosen as they were participated in by large numbers of the conspirators, and they afforded points on which the approvers statement could most materially be corroborated. The two cases are those just brought to a conclusion at Agra. In the first case, the gang working from headquarters at Muttra, in December 1874, intercepted the correspondence of Gunshamdass Luchmi Narain of Muttra to their firm in Bombay. They transcribed the letters and interpolated an order to despatch twenty thousand rupees' worth of bar gold to an agent whom they specially deputed to the firm of Govind Ram Gungadhur of Agra, and who would take delivery. The gang then wrote in an assumed trading name to Govind Ram Gungadhur, and introduced to them one of their confederates who was despatched to receive the gold. The Bombay firm suspected the handwriting of the forged letters, and looking on the transactions as suspicious, they wrote for further instructions. The letter was stolen and replied to by a forgery reiterating the order, and explaining that any *fancied difference of hand-writing was simply due to the pen used*: the telegraph was also put in requisition and forged telegrams confirmatory of the letters sent. The suspicion of the Bombay firm was disarmed and the gold sent. Through the illness of one of the postal accomplices a letter referring to the fraud was not stolen, and the Muttra firm were enabled to prevent the gold being delivered at Agra just as the forgers were on the threshold of complete success. The forged letters were very long and the forger showed extreme skill. Nine men were put on trial for connection with this fraud; the Judge (Mr. Keene) acquitted five, as he thought the evidence inadequate. The man to whom the forgeries were imputed was convicted of abetting their making and abetting the Post Office thefts, and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. His uncle who had impersonated the agent at Agra got one year and two postal men for theft of letters which enabled the fraud got sentences of three and two years. In the next case, the five men acquitted in the preceding one were convicted, and also others. The case was that between the 25th March and the end of August 1875 the whole of the correspondence in and outward of Setharam Muttra Dass of Muttra which scrutinized and examined in the Muttra cantonment and city offices; every letter required for purposes of fraud or to conceal a fraud committed was stolen. Forged letters were sent replacing genuine ones, and on these forged letters the firm of Sheo Dass Damani of Jeypur was induced to pay, in five different payments, Rs. 6,500 to cheats in assumed names. Similarly Akai Nursingdass of Jodhpore paid Rs. 1,100, and Hursukdass Pransukdass of Delhi paid away Rs. 1,100 and Rs. 1,500. Sheoram Sheonarian of Indore were cheated out of Rs, 2,000, and a firm at Hoshangabad out of Rs. 1,100. Eight men were convicted in these frauds, including the five before acquitted. One life sentence was passed, two men got imprisonment of 14 years each anda fine of Rs. 5,000, and two others got two years each. The postal men, two of whom had been convicted in the former case, got the one, three years; the other two, two years each. Mr. Conlan, instructed by N. W. P. Government, prosecuted with much care and ability. The defence had Messrs Newton and Woods, Barristers, and about six Native pleaders. There was much local feeling in favour of Khairati Lall, one of the accused, an ex-banker of position but some time ago bankrupt; he got 14 years.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MAY 14.

THE Chancellors of the Exchequer, whose rising was the signal for loud and long-continued cheering, said—Sir, I think no one can wonder that at a crisis like the present when events such as those which are passing abroad are now attracting the attention of the European world, no one can wonder that these events should have formed the subject of debate in the British House of Commons (hear.) And no one can say that a debate, even of the length of the one now drawing to its close, is at all disproportionate to the magnitude of the interests involved, or to the greatness of the question which has been raised. But, sir, I must frankly say that I trust, and I believe I may say for a great many others, that while we have entirely recognised the justice and propriety of raising a debate on this question at the prensent time, and while we have admitted that most of the speeches which have been made and most of the sentiments which have been expressed, and most of the explanations which have been given in the course of last week have been well worthy of attention, we have nevertheless failed somewhat to find out what issue there was raised (hear). And we have listened with some curiosity and disappointment for a clear indication and description of the nature of the issue which is now presented to us to decide (hear, hear). Some hopes were raised at the commencement of the noble lord's observations, when he drew our attention back from the wider fields we had been travelling to the words of the resolution which is about to be put from the chair, and I was in hopes that the noble lord would have thrown some light on the difficulty in which we found ourselves, but Iam bound to say that he has rather added to than diminished it (hear). Undoubtedly the noble lord had a perfect right, when he described the policy of the Opposition, to declare that they should be allowed to decide how they should manage their own affairs. We do not for a moment dispute it. They have the most complete right to that local liberty and practical self-government (cheers and laughter) which they are so exceedingly anxious to magnify, if we are to take the illustrations, we have had of the working of practical self-government from the proceedings of the great party opposite in the course of the last fortnight, but I must say it is not an illustration of the most encouraging character (cheers). In the first place we are confronted with the great difficulty that we do not even know how many resolutions are presented to us to consider (hear, hear). If is admitted that there is the widest possible difference between the two first resolutions, taken by themselves, and with the two if taken in connection with the others which follow (hear, hear). We are told by the noble lord if we take the whole five that they amount to a vote of want of confidence (hear, hear). We are told, on the other hand, if we take the two first together that they are the mere expression of a policy already adopted and announced by her Majesty's government, and that they are nothing in the nature of a vote of want of confidence (cheers). That is a clear and intelligible description; but what is the alternative that is submitted to us (cheers). We were told in the first instance that the three latter resolutions were withdrawn, yet at the same time that they were not put an end to—indeed, they have formed the staple of the greater proportion of the speeches, and certainly of the most animated speeches, that have been made in the course of the debate (hear, hear). I may say of them, borrowing an illustration from the great Roman historian, when he describes the funeral of a lady who was the widow of Cassius and sister of Brutus, that when the images of her family were to be brought forward and presented at her funeral, that the images of Brutus and Cassius attracted the greatest attention because they were not allowed to be brought forward, but were kept in the background (cheers and laughter); and the same with the third and fourth resolutions. They seem to have exercised such a strong, powerful, and magnificent effect on the speakers who have addressed us on the other side of the house, and even over the noble lord himself, that they have been compelled to enter on a discussion of these resolutions, whilst at the same time we are told that we ought not to consider them because they are to longer before us (hear, hear). As my noble friend the Vice President of the Council said on a former day, they are materially dead but morally alive (hear). Well, sir, when we come to examine the question, it is really important that we should know whether we are dealing with the whole series of resolutions, or only with two of them. With reference to the manner we are to meet them, we are taunted by the noble lord with having met vote of confidence with the previous question (Opposition cheers). We utterly deny anything of the sort. The truth is, that it was a very

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

peculiar piece of tactics which was adopted when the right hon. gentleman the member for Greenwich gave notice of his resolutions. When one member of the united party opposite (cheers) gave notice of the resolutions he was followed by another member of that united party—perhaps a not undesigned coincidence—with a notice that he should move the previous question, and that motion being kept on the paper, and before the house, we were unable to move any other resolution (no, no, and cheers). An hon. member says no. Of course, we could have given notice of a motion, but we could not have moved it, because the previous question would have taken precedence, and we could not by any possibility have moved an amendment, and when the noble lord the member for Haddingtonshire, without, consultation with any one, gave notice of a [illegible]lution which indicated a policy which we could not ad[illegible] you thought you had us in a trap (loud cheers). A[illegible]hen you thought that by the withdrawal of the previous question, and by pressing the hon. baronet the member for Christchurch to withdraw his, that you would then force us to choose between your resolution and that of the noble lord the member for Haddingtonshire (cheers). We do not dispute that these are good tactics, but we were entitled to meet them in our own way (cheers). I was very much struck with the way in which the right hon. gentleman the member for Greenwich presented his case to the house. He said he had two objects in bringing forward these resolutions. The first was to make the government change its policy; and the second was to call upon the government to clear up its policy, which he thought was ambiguous. The right hon. gentleman has, I admit, been perfectly consistent, from the first moment when he began last autumn to discuss this question up to the present time, in urging that policy which we have been equally consistent in refusing to adopt. He has always urged coercion, he has always urged in some form or other something more than words and words only, from the day when, addressing his constituents at Blackheath, he suggested that British ships should go to prevent recruits from coming from Asia to protect their Sovereign in Europe. They were to be British ships only.

Mr. Gladstone.—I did not say British ships only.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.—I think my right hon. friend said they were to be British ships and Russian troops. However, I accept the contradiction, and it does not modify what I was saying, namely, that my right hon. friend had always urged the use of force, while we as consistently have objected to the use of force. My right hon. friend calls upon us to explain our policy, because he says it is ambiguous. Now it is open to you to say that anything you dislike is ambiguous, and, of course, if hon. gentlemen opposite say they do not understand what our policy is they have a right to call upon us for explanations, and to call for them over and over again. But I deny altogether there is any justice in saying that our policy has been ambiguous. I say it has been distinct and clear (cheers). You may say it ought to have been of a different character. That is a matter of opinion; but when you say it has been ambiguous, I would refer you back to the definition given by my right hon. friend the Home Secretary, which gave in better and clearer words what many of us have been saying from time to time in the course of this session. We have said that we have always pursued a policy of insisting, by cousel, by warning, by remonstrance and by reproof, upon the improvement of the government of Turkey. On the other hand, we have said we will not, because we do not think it right to have recourse to coercion to compel them (hear, hear). That may be, in the eyes of some people, a poor, unmeaning, and unsatisfactory policy (Opposition cheers); and we know we are met by the triumphant and crushing argument of the right hon. member for the University of London that it has been unsuccessful. Sir, we do not deny, speaking in the sense in which the right hon. gentleman used the term, that it might fairly be described as unsuccessful. I will not go into the causes of that want of success; and I will not ask how far the conduct of others may have interfered to prevent our obtaining the success which we might possibly have otherwise achieved (Ministerial cheers). I abstain from that line of argument. I am speaking of the policy pursued by other countries with whom we were obliged to act in this matter, I lay all that aside, because I do not wish to open up a line of argument that might be of a provocative character; but I will say that, whether our policy was successful or not, we appeal to a higher standard than that of success or failure; and we ask whether, judged by the standard of international right and wrong, it was not a policy which it was right for us to pursue (Ministerial cheers). My right hon. friend is never tired of saying that we are in an especial manner responsible for the proceedings of Turkey, that we are interested in seeing that the government of Turkey should be improved, and that it is an especial load on our conscience when such terrible things occur in that country; because, as he truly says, we have in past times supported Turkey, kept her alive, and maintained her government. But there is another side still in looking at the question; and the Government might say a word for itself on that point. Can we not imagine the Government of Turkey saying, "What have you done for us in times past? You have upheld us when we were quite as bad as we are now. You have fought for us, maintained us, advanced us money, and encouraged us to go on in what you call our wicked and shocking way, with little reproof and no interference. Are you now suddenly turning round and throwing us off, not only without a word of warning or counsel, but with words of insult and disdain" (hear, hear). I cannot conceive that any generous mind, looking back upon the connection of Turkey with this country for the last quarter of a century, and even for a longer period, can avoid saying that we ought, at all events, to abstain, in all our dealings with her, from unnecessary use of harsh, violent, and cruel language. On the other hand, it was our duty, to the extent to which we could push the matter, to endeavour to put that unhappy country into a better train of government. That is an object which has always been before her Majesty's government. You talk of stirring up the country in consequence of the great excitement that was caused by these Bulgarian outrages last May. Even before that period my noble friend, Lord Derby had given warning to the Porte that the time had gone by when Turkey could expect to receive the material support of England. What is the most terrible part of these outrages which have stirred the mind of the country so deeply? It is not the horrors enacted during a particular week or fortnight, or at a particular place, but it is the illustration they give of the condition of the country, and of the deep-seated evils which affect it. We felt most strongly that there was the evil, and unless it was got rid of there could be no hope for Turkey, and, if no hope for Turkey, no hope for the peace and tranquillity of that part of the Europe. Did we neglect that state of things? Not at all. We exerted ourselves, by the influence we had acquired in the past, to improve the condition of the country—to put our finger on the most crying evils and to endeavour to remove the causes of that terrible state of things to which I have referred (cheers). We could not see that this state of things was owing to the peculiar and innate wickedness of Turkey any more than other nations, because the same evils may be found in other half-civilised countries. We found that it arose chiefly from the weakness of the government, and we had to look to the causes of that weakness, and how they could best be removed. We found that great evils arose from the shortness of the period of each governor's rule, in imperfections of the judicial system, in the police, system, and in the mode of collecting the revenue. Reforms in these, if carried out, we thought might be of use to Turkey (cheers). But were we the only country which took this view? We took the same view that at the time was taken by the other powers of the remedies to be applied, such as the proposed consular convention, and up to the time of the conference and of the latest protocol (cheers). I will not say there were no proposals made for using coercion, but generally the powers did not consider coercion the proper course to be taken. If you look at the conduct of Russia all through the conference, and the speech of General Ignatieff in which he explained the meaning and objects of Russia, you will see that it was not force which was proposed, but they advised certain steps to be taken under the eye of Europe (cheers). That experiment was worth trying; it was felt to be only fair to give Turkey a chance to be so tried under the eye of Europe. Turkey did not refuse, although she did not comply with the advice pressed on her in so disinterested a spirit by Her Majesty's government (cheers). We do not defend Turkey for that. We admit with sorrow, but without reserve, that our advice was rejected. Whether it was through the deplorable folly of Turkey, or the deplorable impatience of Russia, I do not say a word of apology for the one, or of reproach for the other (cheers). Russia was placed in a difficult position—the pressure of the Sclav was difficult to resist—and it was the anxious wish of her government, and especially of her Emperor, who has been so justly and honourably spoken of in this debate (loud cheers), to avoid any recourse to force (cheers). But we are asked what is to be our policy for the future. The noble marquis (Lord Hartington) made merry over what he called the submerging of our landmarks. True our landmarks in the past are submerged; but we have landmarks for the future. My right hon. friend (Mr. Cross) laid them down as distinctly as any man in this house could have desired (cheers). We are witnesses of a struggle between two great powers which may be of consequence to us and to Europe. They have entered into that struggle against our advice and warning. We stand neutral in that struggle—we shall observe a strict neutrality. The hon. and learned member for Oxford (Sir W. Harcourt) asked what was meant by that. He said he was an advocate for strict neutrality, and illustrated what he meant by saying that he hoped and trusted that the Turkish empire was a boat to be broken up (cheers and laughter). That is not exactly the strict neutrality we desire (cheers). When we say we desire to have neutrality we mean neutrality (cheers). The hon. and learned member asked early in the evening if our attention had been called to a ship fitting up in our ports for the Turks, and our answer was that we were aware of it, and steps had been taken to prevent that ship from leaving this country till the rights of the belligerents have been settled. He may be sure that we shall take every precaution to fulfil our duty as a neutral power properly and effectually (cheers). If we lay down that as a landmark we are obliged to lay down on the other side a landmark. This is a struggle which cannot be confined in its progress and results to the parties principally concerned, and which may involve consequences which this country cannot afford to overlook (hear, hear). We are told, when we speak of British interests, that we are using an ambiguous phrase, under cover of which we may, if we please, carry the country into a war in alliance with Turkey. My right friend (Mr. Cross) endeavoured to sketch and point out what, in a general way, must be considered the special interest of England. There are interests which we have in common with other nations, and there are interests which are peculiar to ourselves. As regards those interests which we have in common with other nations, I see no reason why we should put ourselves forward alone to fight the battle which other nations may fight if they consider it their interest to do so (cheers). It is the interest of all countries in the east and south-east of Europe that the greatest possible freedom of trade and navigation should prevail in those parts of the world. I think we may feel confident that those nations which have closer interests than ourselves in these matters will take care at the time they think best and most convenient to protect their interests, which are after all the interests of the civilised world, and we should not be wanting in doing our part in conjunction with others in regard to those common interests. But there are interests which are peculiar to ourselves. I do not mean that we are the only nation concerned, but we are so much more concerned than others that we may treat them as peculiar ones. I especially refer to our road to India (cheers). It is of special importance whatever that road be that it should be kept open and safe. It is not a question of invading India—of great marches to make from places at an immense distance with great difficulty and with I forget how many horses and camels. These are not the points to which I allude. We have to keep open the direct line of our communication with India, and to see that it is not blocked (cheers). We attach great importance to, and nothing will escape our vigilant attention which bears upon, the Suez Canal or upon Egypt itself in a minor but still important degree. It is impossible to say at what point our interest might be affected. My right hon. friend did not pretend to give an exhaustive list, but he indicated in a clear and distinct manner that it is our direct road to India that we desire above all things to preserve (cheers). I hope I have sufficiently indicated what the present policy of her Majesty's government is. We desire to maintain a strict neutrality; we desire to watch the interests of England, and in the maintenance of those interests we desire to be vigilant, not to be over hasty nor over slow (cheers). We must keep everything in our eye, but not rush suddenly or prematurely against danger which may prove to be imaginary s(hear, hear). I rejoice to think that whatever may be the result of this debate as regards the division one of its effects will be to clear the mind of the country in regard to our actual position in this matter. It is of the highest importance that not only the House of Commons but the country should be aware of the attitude which the government recommend the country to take and which the government are willing to take, in conjuction with foreign nations. We are told that you have said this and that and are taking this and that step, while other governments are maintaining a discreet and prudent silence. I do not know whether silence or outspokenness is the best in these matters; but I know that we had no chance. When we have come to such a time as this there is no choice for us but to speak openly and frankly (cheers). We desire no unnecessary mystifications or concealment, either from the house or from the country, or from foreign nations (cheers). We have expressed our opinion in terms which I cannot acknowledge to have been properly described when they are described as insulting and provocative (loud cheers). If we have been the first to express our dissent from the course which Russia has thought it her duty to pursue, we have done that which it is our duty as Englishmen to do; and though it may be convenient for hon. gentlemen opposite to describe as a provocation a badly conceived and most improper despatch, yet I doubt whether in the mind of the great power to which it is addressed, or in the mind of any other power, it presents anything like that character (cheers). We have said nothing that is not consistent with all respect to Russia (hear). We thought it was our duty to protest in the most solemn way against her conduct. The hon. and learned member for Oxford says that we had admitted that it was not necessary to write that despatch, because we had argued that the silence of the other powers did not mean consent. It has been said that the other powers have not answered Russia, and that therefore they must be supposed to approve of the course which has been followed by that country. Sir, I do not see that that is at all a natural sequence of the argument (hear, hear). I would point out that it lay more upon us than upon any other nation to act in this matter; because we have been as it were the spokesman of Europe in these last arrangements. It was very much in consequence of communications between the British and the Russian governments that the protocol was brought into existence; but while that was the case I would remind the house that the protocol did not originate with us (hear, hear). It originated with Russia, and was a proposal made by Russsia as embodying her views of an arrangement which, if we accepted it, would enable her to disarm (hear, hear). The threat of force has been spoken of; but in that protocol there is not one word about force (Conservative cheers). The noble lord (the Marquis of Hartington) has said we knew that Russia would not accept promises only from Turkey; but does he mean to say that we were not to believe Russia when she placed before us a document which contained nothing about force? (cheers.) The protocol was deliberately and voluntarily proposed by Russia herself; and in accepting it we were not ourselves doing anything in the nature of a sham, but were accepting that which I believed, and believe, was honestly intended as a means of putting off the unfortunate struggle which we so much deplore (hear, hear). Well, sir, I think I have now touched upon nearly all that it is necessary for me to refer to as having arisen in the course of this debate; but before sitting down I should like to make one or two observations with reference to the able speech of the member for Liskeard (Mr. Courtney). No man who has spoken in the course of this discussion has put his points more neatly or has brought out his argument more logically. At the same time no one I think has produced an argument which has proved so little acceptable to what I believe to be the general sense of the house (hear, hear). The hon. member had the courage of his opinions. He said—"I do mean war; if necessary I am prepared not only for war but for dismemberment;" and he went on to say that he recommended war because it would be "very easy and safe." He told us that there would be no risk, and that combining with the other powers of Europe we could carry on such a war in safety. And then he proceeded to refer to the jealousies and dangers of quarrels which exist between the different powers, and to ask, in effect, "Why do not you throw the carcase of Turkey to this great pack of dogs to prevent them fighting with each other?" (hear and cheers.) That is the noble policy advocated by the hon. member (hear); and there can be no doubt that it was the logical conclusion of his speech (hear, hear). Well, we have been told that we might safely have joined with other powers in threatening coercion, and that a slight pressure would have secured our object. But we already know something as to what it is to act with other powers. Are there not some honourable members here who remember what happened in the case of Mexico? We entered into an expedition with others to that country in order to obtain certain results, but we had not gone very far when it was found that one of our allies had other objects in view with which we could not agree, and so the expedition had to turn back (hear, hear, and cheers). If in connection with this Eastern question we had joined with other European powers in coercion, might we not have found after we had been fairly entangled, that we were mixed up with those who had other designs in view—that the improvement of the condition of the Bulgarians or the Bosnians was not the only object sought to be accomplished? (Conservative cheers.) In that case we should certainly have found ourselves in a difficulty which would have been of a very embarrassing character (hear, hear). I think we were prudent and wise in what we did and that the country may congratulate itself upon the course we have followed (cheers). We have not entered into any alliance in this matter. We have kept ourselves perfectly free (cheers); so that in whatever position we may find ourselves—whether it be in connection with any settlement which I hope we may speedily be called upon to take part in, or whether it be in any other way—England shall be free to act for herself (hear, hear). I believe that the interests of England in this matter, though they may be in a certain sense selfish, are at the same time very unselfish—that is to say they are interests which are not peculiar to herself, but interests which she has in common with all other countries. The interests of England consist in the maintenance of peace and prosperity throughout the world; and depend upon it in whatever position we may find ourselves, and whatever may be the complications in which we may be placed, we shall pursue that policy which we believe to be alike good for this country and for the world at large without fear and without reproach (loud Conservative cheers).

peculiar piece of tactics which was adopted when the right hon. gentleman the member for Greenwich gave notice of his resolutions. When one member of the united party opposite (cheers) gave notice of the resolutions he was followed by another member of that united party—perhaps a not undesigned coincidence—with a notice that he should move the previous question, and that motion being kept on the paper, and before the house, we were unable to move any other resolution (no, no, and cheers). An hon. member says no. Of course, we could have given notice of a motion, but we could not have moved it, because the previous question would have taken precedence, and we could not by any possibility have moved an amendment, and when the noble lord the member for Haddingtonshire, without, consultation with any one, gave notice of a [illegible]ution which indicated a policy which we could not ad[illegible] you thought you had us in a trap (loud cheers). A[illegible]hen you thought that by the withdrawal of the pre[illegible] question, and by pressing the hon. baronet the mem[illegible] for Christchurch to withdraw his, that you would then [illegible]ce us to choose between your resolution and that of the noble lord the member for Haddingtonshire (cheers). We do not dispute that these are good tactics, but we were entitled to meet them in our own way (cheers). I was very much struck with the way in which the right hon. gentleman the member for Greenwich presented his case to the house. He said he had two objects in bringing forward these resolutions. The first was to make the government change its policy; and the second was to call upon the government to clear up its policy, which he thought was ambiguous. The right hon. gentleman has, I admit, been perfectly consistent, from the first moment when he began last autumn to discuss this question up to the present time, in urging that policy which we have been equally consistent in refusing to adopt. He has always urged coercion, he has always urged in some form or other something more than words and words only, from the day when, addressing his constituents at Blackheath, he suggested that British ships should go to prevent recruits from coming from Asia to protect their Sovereign in Europe. They were to be British ships only.

Mr. Gladstone.—I did not say British ships only.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.—I think my right hon. friend said they were to be British ships and Russian troops. However, I accept the contradiction, and it does not modify what I was saying, namely, that my right hon. friend had always urged the use of force, while we as consistently have objected to the use of force. My right hon. friend calls upon us to explain our policy, because he says it is ambiguous. Now it is open to you to say that anything you dislike is ambiguous, and, of course, if hon. gentlemen opposite say they do not understand what our policy is they have a right to call upon us for explanations, and to call for them over and over again. But I deny altogether there is any justice in saying that our policy has been ambiguous. I say it has been distinct and clear (cheers). You may say it ought to have been of a different character. That is a matter of opinion; but when you say it has been ambiguous, I would refer you back to the definition given by my right hon. friend the Home Secretary, which gave in better and clearer words what many of us have been saying from time to time in the course of this session. We have said that we have always pursued a policy of insisting, by cousel, by warning, by remonstrance and by reproof, upon the improvement of the government of Turkey. On the other hand, we have said we will not, because we do not think it right to have recourse to coercion to compel them (hear, hear). That may be, in the eyes of some people, a poor, unmeaning, and unsatisfactory policy (Opposition cheers); and we know we are met by the triumphant and crushing argument of the right hon. member for the University of London that it has been unsucceessful. Sir, we do not deny, speaking in the sense in which the right hon. gentleman used the term, that it might fairly be described as unsuccessful. I will not go into the causes of that want of success; and I will not ask how far the conduct of others may have interfered to prevent our obtaining the success which we might possibly have otherwise achieved (Ministerial cheers). I abstain from that line of argument. I am speaking of the policy pursued by other countries with whom we were obliged to act in this matter, I lay all that aside, because I do not wish to open up a line of argument that might be of a provocative character; but I will say that, whether our policy was successful or not, we appeal to a higher standard than that of success or failure; and we ask whether, judged by the standard of international right and wrong, it was not a policy which it was right for us to pursue (Ministerial cheers). My right hon. friend is never tired of saying that we are in an especial manner responsible for the proceedings of Turkey, that we are interested in seeing that the government of Turkey should be improved, and that it is an especial load on our conscience when such terrible things occur in that country; because, as he truly says, we have in past times supported Turkey, kept her alive, and maintained her government. But there is another side still in looking at the question; and the Government might say a word for itself on that point. Can we not imagine the Government of Turkey saying, "What have you done for us in times past? You have upheld us when we were quite as bad as we are now. You have fought for us, maintained us, advanced us money, and encouraged us to go on in what you call our wicked and shocking way, with little reproof and no interference. Are you now suddenly turning round and throwing us off, not only without a word of warning or counsel, but with words of insult and disdain" (hear, hear). I cannot conceive that any generous mind, looking back upon the connection of Turkey with this country for the last quarter of a century, and even for a longer period, can avoid saying that we ought, at all events, to abstain, in all our dealings with her, from unnecessary use of harsh, violent, and cruel language. On the other hand, it was our duty, to the extent to which we could push the matter, to endeavour to put that unhappy country into a better train of government. That is an object which has always been before her Majesty's government. You talk of stirring up the country in consequence of the great excitement that was caused by these Bulgarian outrages last May. Even before that period my noble friend, Lord Derby had given warning to the Porte that the time had gone by when Turkey could expect to receive the material support of England. What is the most terrible part of these outrages which have stirred the mind of the country so deeply? It is not the horrors enacted during a particular week or fortnight, or at a particular place, but it is the illustration they give of the condition of the country, and of the deep-seated evils which affect it. We felt most strongly that there was the evil, and unless it was got rid of there could be no hope for Turkey, and, if no hope for Turkey, no hope for the peace and tranquillity of that part of the Europe. Did we neglect that state of things? Not at all. We exerted ourselves, by the influence we had acquired in the past, to improve the condition of the country—to put our finger on the most crying evils and to endeavour to remove the causes of that terrible state of things to which I have referred (cheers). We could not see that this state of things was owing to the peculiar and innate wickedness of Turkey any more than other nations, because the same evils may be found in other half-civilised countries. We found that it arose chiefly from the weakness of the government, and we had to look to the causes of that weakness, and how they could best be removed. We found that great evils arose from the shortness of the period of each governor's rule, in imperfections of the judicial system, in the police, system, and in the mode of collecting the revenue. Reforms in these, if carried out, we thought might be of use to Turkey (cheers). But were we the only country which took this view? We took the same view that at the time was taken by the other powers of the remedies to be applied, such as the proposed consular convention, and up to the time of the conference and of the latest protocol (cheers). I will not say there were no proposals made for using coercion, but generally the powers did not consider coercion the proper course to be taken. If you look at the conduct of Russia all through the conference, and the speech of General Ignatieff in which he explained the meaning and objects of Russia, you will see that it was not force which was proposed, but they advised certain steps to be taken under the eye of Europe (cheers). That experiment was worth trying; it was felt to be only fair to give Turkey a chance to be so tried under the eye of Europe. Turkey did not refuse, although she did not comply with the advice pressed on her in so disinterested a spirit by Her Majesty's government (cheers). We do not defend Turkey for that. We admit with sorrow, but without reserve, that our advice was rejected. Whether it was through the deplorable folly of Turkey, or the deplorable impatience of Russia, I do not say a word of apology for the one, or of reproach for the other (cheers). Russia was placed in a difficult position—the pressure of the Sclav was difficult to resist—and it was the anxious wish of her government, and especially of her Emperor, who has been so justly and honourably spoken of in this debate (loud cheers), to avoid any recourse to force (cheers). But we are asked what is to be our policy for the future. The noble marquis (Lord Hartington) made merry over what he called the submerging of our landmarks. True our landmarks in the past are submerged; but we have landmarks for the future. My right hon. friend (Mr. Cross) laid them down as distinctly as any man in this house could have desired (cheers). We are witnesses of a struggle between two great powers which may be of consequence to us and to Europe. They have entered into that struggle against our advice and warning. We stand neutral in that struggle—we shall observe a strict neutrality. The hon. and learned member for Oxford (Sir W. Harcourt) asked what was meant by that. He said he was an advocate for strict neutrality, and illustrated what he meant by saying that he hoped and trusted that the Turkish empire was a boat to be broken up (cheers and laughter). That is not exactly the strict neutrality we desire (cheers). When we say we desire to have neutrality we mean neutrality (cheers). The hon. and learned member asked early in the evening if our attention had been called to a ship fitting up in our ports for the Turks, and our answer was that we were aware of it, and steps had been taken to prevent that ship from leaving this country till the rights of the belligerents have been settled. He may be sure that we shall take every precaution to fulfil our duty as a neutral power properly and effectually (cheers). If we lay down that as a landmark we are obliged to lay down on the other side a landmark. This is a struggle which cannot be confined in its progress and results to the parties principally concerned, and which may involve consequences which this country cannot afford to overlook (hear, hear). We are told, when we speak of British interests, that we are using an ambiguous phrase, under cover of which we may, if we please, carry the country into a war in alliance with Turkey. My right friend (Mr. Cross) endeavoured to sketch and point out what, in a general way, must be considered the special interest of England. There are interests which we have in common with other nations, and there are interests which are peculiar to ourselves. As regards those interests which we have in common with other nations, I see no reason why we should put ourselves forward alone to fight the battle which other nations may fight if they consider it their interest to do so (cheers). It is the interest of all countries in the east and south-east of Europe that the greatest possible freedom of trade and navigation should prevail in those parts of the world. I think we may feel confident that those nations which have closer interests than ourselves in these matters will take care at the time they think best and most convenient to protect their interests, which are after all the interests of the civilised world, and we should not be wanting in doing our part in conjunction with others in regard to those common interests. But there are interests which are peculiar to ourselves. I do not mean that we are the only nation concerned, but we are so much more concerned than others that we may treat them as peculiar ones. I especially refer to our road to India (cheers). It is of special importance whatever that road be that it should be kept open and safe. It is not a question of invading India—of great marches to make from places at an immense distance with great difficulty and with I forget how many horses and camels. These are not the points to which I allude. We have to keep open the direct line of our communication with India, and to see that it is not blocked (cheers). We attach great importance to, and nothing will escape our vigilant attention which bears upon, the Suez Canal or upon Egypt itself in a minor but still important degree. It is impossible to say at what point our interest might be affected. My right hon. friend did not pretend to give an exhaustive list, but he indicated in a clear and distinct manner that it is our direct road to India that we desire above all things to preserve (cheers). I hope I have sufficiently indicated what the present policy of her Majesty's government is. We desire to maintain a strict neutrality; we desire to watch the interests of England, and in the maintenance of those interests we desire to be vigilant, not to be over hasty nor over slow (cheers). We must keep everything in our eye, but not rush suddenly or prematurely against danger which may prove to be imaginary (hear, hear). I rejoice to think that whatever may be the result of this debate as regards the division one of its effects will be to clear the mind of the country in regard to our actual position in this matter. It is of the highest importance that not only the House of Commons but the country should be aware of the attitude which the government recommend the country to take and which the government are willing to take, in conjuction with foreign nations. We are told that you have said this and that and are taking this and that step, while other governments are maintaining a discreet and prudent silence. I do not know whether silence or outspokenness is the best in these matters; but I know that we had no chance. When we have come to such a time as this there is no choice for us but to speak openly and frankly (cheers). We desire no unnecessary mystifications or concealment, either from the house or from the country, or from foreign nations (cheers). We have expressed our opinion in terms which I cannot acknowledge to have been properly described when they are described as insulting and provocative (loud cheers). If we have been the first to express our dissent from the course which Russia has thought it her duty to pursue, we have done that which it is our duty as Englishmen to do; and though it may be convenient for hon. gentlemen opposite to describe as a provocation a badly conceived and most improper despatch, yet I doubt whether in the mind of the great power to which it is addressed, or in the mind of any other power, it presents anything like that character (cheers). We have said nothing that is not consistent with all respect to Russia (hear). We thought it was our duty to protest in the most solemn way against her conduct. The hon. and learned member for Oxford says that we had admitted that it was not necessary to write that despatch, because we had argued that the silence of the other powers did not mean consent. It has been said that the other powers have not answered Russia, and that therefore they must be supposed to approve of the course which has been followed by that country. Sir, I do not see that that is at all a natural sequence of the argument (hear, hear). I would point out that it lay more upon us than upon any other nation to act in this matter; because we have been as it were the spokesman of Europe in these last arrangements. It was very much in consequence of communications between the British and the Russian governments that the protocol was brought into existence; but while that was the case I would remind the house that the protocol did not originate with us (hear, hear). It originated with Russia, and was a proposal made by Russsia as embodying her views of an arrangement which, if we accepted it, would enable her to disarm (hear, hear). The threat of force has been spoken of; but in that protocol there is not one word about force (Conservative cheers). The noble lord (the Marquis of Hartington) has said we knew that Russia would not accept promises only from Turkey; but does he mean to say that we were not to believe Russia when she placed before us a document which contained nothing about force? (cheers.) The protocol was deliberately and voluntarily proposed by Russia herself; and in accepting it we were not ourselves doing anything in the nature of a sham, but were accepting that which I believed, and believe, was honestly intended as a means of putting off the unfortunate struggle which we so much deplore (hear, hear). Well, sir, I think I have now touched upon nearly all that it is necessary for me to refer to as having arisen in the course of this debate; but before sitting down I should like to make one or two observations with reference to the able speech of the member for Liskeard (Mr. Courtney). No man who has spoken in the course of this discussion has put his points more neatly or has brought out his argument more logically. At the same time no one I think has produced an argument which has proved so little acceptable to what I believe to be the general sense of the house (hear, hear). The hon. member had the courage of his opinions. He said—"I do mean war; if necessary I am prepared not only for war but for dismemberment;" and he went on to say that he recommended war because it would be "very easy and safe." He told us that there would be no risk, and that combining with the other powers of Europe we could carry on such a war in safety. And then he proceeded to refer to the jealousies and dangers of quarrels which exist between the different powers, and to ask, in effect, "Why do not you throw the carcase of Turkey to this great pack of dogs to prevent them fighting with each other?" (hear and cheers.) That is the noble policy advocated by the hon. member (hear); and there can be no doubt that it was the logical conclusion of his speech (hear, hear). Well, we have been told that we might safely have joined with other powers in threatening coercion, and that a slight pressure would have secured our object. But we already know something as to what it is to act with other powers. Are there not some honourable members here who remember what happened in the case of Mexico? We entered into an expedition with others to that country in order to obtain certain results, but we had not gone very far when it was found that one of our allies had other objects in view with which we could not agree, and so the expedition had to turn back (hear, hear, and cheers). If in connection with this Eastern question we had joined with other European powers in coercion, might we not have found after we had been fairly entangled, that we were mixed up with those who had other designs in view—that the improvement of the condition of the Bulgarians or the Bosnians was not the only object sought to be accomplished? (Conservative cheers.) In that case we should certainly have found ourselves in a difficulty which would have been of a very embarrassing character (hear, hear). I think we were prudent and wise in what we did and that the country may congratulate itself upon the course we have followed (cheers). We have not entered into any alliance in this matter. We have kept ourselves perfectly free (cheers); so that in whatever position we may find ourselves—whether it be in connection with any settlement which I hope we may speedily be called upon to take part in, or whether it be in any other way—England shall be free to act for herself (hear, hear). I believe that the interests of England in this matter, though they may be in a certain sense selfish, are at the same time very unselfish—that is to say they are interests which are not peculiar to herself, but interests which she has in common with all other countries. The interests of England consist in the maintenance of peace and prosperity throughout the world; and depend upon it in whatever position we may find ourselves, and whatever may be the complications in which we may be placed, we shall pursue that policy which we believe to be alike good for this country and for the world at large without fear and without reproach (loud Conservative cheers).

EGYPT AND THE WAR.

(*Times Correspondent.*)

ALEXANDRIA, April 29.

THE definite news of war came here as almost a relief, and Egyptian Funds were hardly affected by it. It had been discounted weeks previously, and nobody believed in any other issue, while the prolonged delay had paralysed trade as completely as if war had been really commenced. To all who live in the East the indecision of the Western Powers, the concessions made in order to obtain a peaceful solution of the question, the mitigation of the demands originally made on the behalf of the oppressed Provinces, only counted as so many reasons why the Turk would reject all foreign interference and insist on effecting his own reforms in his own way. In all transactions of life, whether public or private, the Turk must be treated with firmness, and however politic a compromise may seem in Western eyes, it is only a proof of weakness to an Oriental. The first departure from the original demands was a great encouragement, and the subsequent conduct of the Powers has only augmented the belief of the Turkish Government in its own strength. In short, it is hardly an exaggeration to say that the war is the result of an over-eagerness for peace.

Immediate results here are not great. The Russian Political Agent has received orders to hold himself in readiness to leave, and the archives of his Consulate and Russian interests generally are to be handed over to German care. But he lingers long on his going, and is now at Cairo representing to the Khedive the advantages of a policy of abstention from the war. For years past Russia has been credited with a kind of coquetry with the Egyptian Government, and this unofficial influence may now be having its result. Egypt will not willingly do much for Turkey. Not only European opinion, but native opinion, pronounces against the utility of Turkish supremacy. There is no love lost between Turk and Egyptian. The relations have always been those of conqueror and conquered race, and a constant drain of men and money has not been counterbalanced by any equivalent advantage. The Turk has remained true to his character. No assimilation has occurred. Haughty and unsympathizing, the conqueror has filled the highest posts in the State, always maintaining a firm line of demarcation between himself and the Egyptian, not even condescending to learn the language of the country, merely looking upon the people as raw material for purposes of war and taxation. It is not possible that the natives of Egypt should willingly rise to fight for such a master. They do not readily rise at all. Forty centuries of oppression weigh down the Egyptian, and his last master is no better than the rest.

At first sight, indeed, it seems almost impossible for Egypt to hold aloof. As a part of the Ottoman Empire, she is bound, in case of danger, to the territorial integrity of the Empire, to furnish troops, money, and all other aid in her power. But, say Europeans in Egypt, and even Egyptians themselves, the country has entered into engagements which ought to be held sacred. To comply with all the demands of the Porte would be to break faith with Europe. The arrangement entered into with Mr. Goschen and M. Joubert, which became law in Egypt on the 18th of November last, is looked upon as an international obligation. The greater portion of the Egyptian revenue has been set aside for the service of the Public Debt and cannot be touched. France presses this view most strongly, as the Credit Foncier, a Government institution, is very heavily involved in Egyptian securities. England is not expected to interfere on this financial ground. English investors in foreign loans no longer expect Government intervention to lessen the risk which a high interest induced them to incur. Still English interference in Egypt is universally looked for in some very decided form. The neutrality of the country, with the denationalization of the Canal, would be so advantageous to English interests, that the suggestion of it should emanate from no other Power. If, after fair trial, the arrangement failed to give perfect security to our Indian highway, it would, at any rate, be a step in the right direction.

In the circumstances, hesitation is natural. Envoy's have come from Stamboul calling for aid. Messengers have returned to say that while troops are ready, the expenses of transport and maintenance are beyond Egypt's power. The Egyptian Parliament has been convoked to consider the question, and they too have adopted the same line. Egypt is unable to bear further financial pressure. The matter is, of course, complicated by the religious difficulty. But the Egyptians are not fanatics, nor do they hold by the maintenance of Turkish rule as absolutely necessary to the maintenance of their religion. The transformation of Stamboul into a neutralized city, the conversion of the Mosque of Agia Sofia into a Christian place of worship, though it would mean the annihilation of the Osmanli rule in Europe, would not much affect the Egyptian. Turkey and the Turkish Party are outside all national sympathy, and although the absence of Nubar Pasha and the fall of the Moufettish have thrown the reins of Government into Turkish hands, one never hears a good word for Turkey.

To sum up the situation. The policy of Mehemet Ali, the founder of the reigning family of Egypt, was to make himself and his house Sovereigns of Egypt independent of Turkey. That policy is hereditary. But Egypt is not strong enough to act alone, and all depends on European encouragement. If no encouragement is given, troops will go; but Turkey will have to bear the burden of their transport and maintenance, and Prince Hassan, the second son of the Khedive, will go to Stamboul to put the case plainly before the Sultan.

Another topic now prominent in Egypt is the Suez Canal. M. de Lesseps, in the early days of his project when Lord Palmerston strongly opposed it on political grounds, proposed that an Article should be inserted in the Treaty of Paris guaranteeing the neutrality of the Canal. But the idea was never carried out. The Canal, remains part of Egyptian territory, leased for 99 years to a company, at the end of which period the Egyptian Government may enter into full possession on paying to the company the value of all the plant and material. By Article 14 of the Deed of Grant, on which the title of the company rests, and which was signed by Said Pasha on the 5th of January, 1856, the international character of the Canal is very clearly limited to the free passage of trading vessels:—

"We solemnly declare, for us and our successors, under the reserve of the Sultan's ratification, the great maritime Canal from Suez to Pelusium and intervening ports open for ever, as neutral passages to all ships of commerce passing from one sea to the other, without any distinction, exclusion, or preference of persons or nationalities, on payment of the duties and execution of the rules established by the Universal Company, to whom the concession has been made of the use of the said Canal and its appurtenances."

The Universal Company has been formed, the Canal has been made, fleets of steamers have been constructed of a special type for passage along this new waterway, and vessels of an aggregate tonnage of over three millions of tons cross from sea to sea in the course of a single year. Thus all the world is interested in the maintenance of the Canal as a free passage, and England, as the great carrier of the world, representing three-fourths of all this traffic, is more vitally concerned than the rest of the nations. Now comes the difficulty. The coast of the Red Sea is a weak point in Turkey's armour. None of the ports are sufficiently defended or defensible. It is, therefore, more than possible that Russia may try to pass the Canal. Even if Egypt take part in the war, she has no ironclads; nothing that could offer real resistance. The Turkish Fleet may have its hands full on other seas. The alternative way of barring the passage of Russian vessels would then be to scuttle one or two ships, and so close the Canal to all comers. Or still easier and equally more efficacious would be the removal of all the beacons in the smaller Bitter Lake. In a single night they might all be taken up, and their disappearance would stop all navigation, as the deep-water channel is narrow and tortuous in a vast expanse of shallow water. The commerce of the whole world would suffer in consequence; but Turkey would be acting within her rights in taking the best measures for the protection of her outlying provinces. If, again, Egypt does not join in the struggle, this same measure might be still necessary for the Turks to take. Nobody here, however, believes that the other Powers would sanction or permit such a proceeding. United action will be taken to prevent it. But the possibility of such a catastrophe renders the denationalization of the Canal an imperative necessity. At present it belongs to Turkey quite as much as the Caledonian Canal belongs to England.

The dangers which menaced the English obelisk have all passed away. Mr. Dimitri, the owner of the land on which the big stone lies prostrate, up to two days ago threatened to raise all kinds of obstacles to its departure. He put a palisade round the ground, and refused to allow anything to be done until he had received a heavy indemnity for the removal, a proceeding somewhat inconsistent with his long-standing claim for damages on account of its non-removal. A fortnight ago a gentleman arrived from England to arrange for the shipment of the obelisk, and he was unpleasantly surprised when he found how Mr. Dimitri stopped the way. However, notwithstanding this display of hostility, Mr. Dimitri has after all proved a friend, and not an enemy. After several interviews with the obelisk party, he handsomely withdrew all opposition on condition that he should be considered the donor of the monument. This condition was gladly accepted, a deed of gift was drawn up, and the English nation may now feel quite sure of its property, as both the Khedive, owner of the country and all hidden treasure, and Mr. Dimitri, owner of the land where the treasure lies, have each in the most formal manner abandoned all their rights in favour of England. It now only remains for Messrs. Dixon to send out their floating steambox and pack up their obelisk and carry it over the smiling summer seas to its new home on the banks of the Thames.

ALEXANDRIA, May 13.

The Khedive is to send to Stamboul 11,000 troops, consisting of infantry, cavalry, and artillery. The transports are ready, and are only waiting for the Turkish convoy, which is expected daily.

The Egyptian Parliament has voted a war tax.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 7th inst.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 15th May, forwarding an application from Messrs. Pitamber Lilladhar and Company for a lease for 50 years of 1452 square yards land situated to the west of Clive Road on Elphinstone Estate for the purpose of building thereon substantial cattle stables. The rent offered is 8 annas per square yard per annum for first five years, Rupee 1 for next 15 years, and Rupee 1½ for remaining 30 years.

Read Resolution of Land Committee recommending that the offer be accepted.—Resolution. The land may be leased for 50 years on the terms proposed by the Traffic Manager. A renewal at the expiry of 50 years asked for in Messrs. Pitamber's letter should not now be granted.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 29th May, forwarding letter from Mr. Hajee Mahomed Seedick, asking that the additional rent of Rs. 40 a month charged for the import shed at head of Nicol Basin, on account of the shed having been paved, be postponed until after Devalee because his existing arrangement with the muccadume, who, along with him, use the shed, does not expire till then..—Resolution: The application may be complied with.

Read Government Resolution, dated 9th May, with extract from Port Health Officer's report dated 1st May, regarding the deaths from cholera reported to have taken place on native boats in the harbour. The resolution states, that it seems pretty well established that the cases of cholera have occurred only amongst the boatmen plying for hire from the shore, and not in crafts arriving or lying at anchor in the harbour. Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 23rd May, remarking on some of the statements contained in the Port Health Officer's report. A copy of this letter has been forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner.—Resolution: To be recorded.

Read letter from the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant, dated 31st May, reporting that the Austrian Lloyds' s. s. Tebe, while proceeding to sea at 9.50 p. m. on 30th May, in pilotage charge of Mr. Paddy, acting 2nd class pilot, touched on the South East prong. He states that he considers that the accident was caused through the neglect of Mr. Paddy, and that he has accordingly suspended him pending the decision of the Trustees. He further states that Mr. Paddy was perfectly sober, and that no damage has been sustained by the steamer.

Read letter from the Acting Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant, dated 6th June, forwarding certificates testifying to Mr. Paddy's uniformly good character, and also a letter from the Agent Austrian Lloyds' Company, asking that he be not too severely dealt with.

Read minutes of members of Harbour and Pilotage Committee.

Resolution—Mr. Paddy should be informed, that this accident, which has arisen from pure carelessness on his part, deserves dismissal from the service, but that, taking into consideration his previous good character, the Trustees direct that he be reduced to the bottom of the list of 3rd grade pilots, and that he be not allowed to pilot vessels above 800 tons for a period of six months.

The following was amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT WEEK TO 5TH JUNE.

21 vessels piloted into harbour.
20 " " out of "
3 " " transported.
1 " attended to.

THE TRAFFIC ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 2nd June 1877, was 2,50,60[illegible] maunds and in money Rs. 1,21,895. The quantities carried and the earnings compare with 1876 as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 2nd June 1877.	Week ending 3rd June 1876.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 53,134	Mds 52,399	Mds 735	..
Amount	Rs. 50,508	Rs. 57,359	Rs. ...	6,851
GRAIN AND SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 5,18,801	Mds 3,54,584	Mds 1,64,217	..
Amount	Rs. 2,90,012	Rs. 1,90,389	Rs. 99,623	..
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 99,211	Mds 69,253	Mds 29 958	..
Amount	Rs. 48,696	Rs. 38,641	Rs. 10,055	...
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 1,177	Mds 2,597	Mds ...	1,420
Amount	Rs. 3,807	Rs. 8,712	Rs. ...	4,905
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 14,624	Mds 12,773	Mds 1,851	..
Amount	Rs. 27,522	Rs. 17,242	Rs. 10,280	..
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 2,05,874	Mds 1,50,602	Mds 55,272	..
Amount	Rs. 1,16,142	Rs. 1,02,449	Rs. 13,693	...
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 8,92,821	Mds 6,42,213	Mds 2,50,608	...
Amount	Rs. 5,36,687	Rs. 4 14,792	Rs. 1,21,895	...

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 2nd June 1877, was 7,326 maunds and decrease in money Rs. 16,740. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1876 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 2nd June 1877.	Week ending 3rd June 1876.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 39,646	Mds 75,663	...	Mds 36,017
Amount	Rs. 34,8 8	Rs. 6[illegible],267	...	Rs. 25,369
GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds 50,852	Mds 26,246	Mds 24,606	...
Amount	Rs. 13,332	Rs. 5,172	Rs. 8,160	...
JAGREE—				
Weight	Mds 4,806	Mds 14,617	...	Mds 9,811
Amount	Rs. 1,867	Rs. 8,549	..	Rs. 6,682
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 232	Mds 208	Mds 24	...
Amount	Rs. 585	Rs. 526	Rs. 59	...
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 4,363	Mds 4,783	...	Mds 420
Amount	Rs. 4,078	Rs. 4,707	...	Rs. 629
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 50,478	Mds 37,132	Mds 13,346	...
Amount	Rs. 8,891	Rs. 8,212	Rs. 679	...
SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 23,844	Mds 29,414	...	Mds 5,570
Amount	Rs. 8,306	Rs. 12,625	...	Rs. 4,319
SUGAR—				...
Weight	Mds 6,211	Mds 4,479	Mds 1,732	...
Amount	Rs. 3,305	Rs. 2,412	Rs. 893	
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 1,34,033	Mds 1,14,597	Mds 19,436	...
Amount	Rs. 40,863	Rs. 30,395	Rs. 10,468	...
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 3,14,465	Mds 3,07,139	Mds 7,326	...
Amount	Rs 1,16,125	Rs. 1.32.865	...	Rs. 16,740

HIGH COURT.—11TH JUNE.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

On Judges Summons referred from Chambers.

17-77—Ardaser and H—Bhicajee vs Pestonjee Hormusjee S and another—M M Munshi and F Chalk—Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

660-76—M H Khan—Eliazer Esoobjee Sanker vs Nenbai widow—Tyabjee and Sayani.

228-76—Prscot and Winter—Archibald Buchanund and others vs H Abdool Raymon Alarakia—Craigie, Lynch and O.

413-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nujmoodeen Shaik Ally vs Zenaboo widow and others—Jefferson and Payne.

653-76—Balkrishna and B—Eduljee Cursetjee C vs Eduljee Nusserwanjee J—J C Cama.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN).

LONG CAUSES.

718-76—Remington, Hore and Langley—Pitamber Vanarsey vs Panalall Punamchund—Jefferson and Payne.

6-75—Prescot and Winter—Thucker Mathooradass Pragjee vs Thacker Goculdass Pragjee—Crawford and Bovey.

581-76—Prescot and Winter—Thucker Mogge Honsraj and other Poonja Purtab and others—Tyebjee and Sayani.

185-76—P Kavasjee Bazonjee Muncherjee Chulla and others vs Rustomjee Shapoorjee and others—A. Framjee.

695-76—Remington Hore and Langly—Hajee Haroon Adam vs Tricumdas Lowjee—Fletcher and Smith.

724-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass Soonderabai widow vs Gopaljee Hurrychund.

258-77—Mr. Turner—Ragoo Balloo vs Crushnarao Ramchunderjee and others—Tyebjee and Sayani.

597-75—Tyebjee and Sayani—Thucker Ruttonsey Nursey vs Hajee Abdool—Khaluckbin &c.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE ATKINSON.)

LONG CAUSES.

323-75—Fletcher and Smith—Hajee Mahomed and others vs Esmail (Hajee and others—Macfarlane and G.

351-76—Jefferson and Payne—Moolnajee Saheb Abdool and others vs Essoba Damoodhur—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 8,841.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy............ As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding .... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ....Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line...................... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PUNJAUB, 1080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander A. A. Hansard, on THURSDAY, the 14th June, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Carwar, Calicut, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting she will also call at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. L. Shiell, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th June 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S.S. AKOLA, 572 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 9th June, 1877, at 2 p.m.

The S.S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. L. Shiell, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 13th June 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines / Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—
SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st July 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE. BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. MACEDONIA, Captain J. Laird, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 13th June. She will be followed by the

S.S. TRINACRIA,

2,107 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal, about the 23rd June, and by the

S. S. EUROPA,

2,277 Tons Register, 424 nominal, H.P. about the 18th July, and by the

S. S. ITALIA,

2,245 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal, about the 8th August, and by the

S. S. INDIA,

2,3?9 Tons Register, 500 H.P. nominal, about the 5th September.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.
TO NAPLES ....Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ....Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will tender any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, May 30, 1877.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

THE magnificent Steamship GUY MANNERING, 2,817 Tons Register, Captain Charles Mann, is now loading and is expected to sail on or about the 15th June.

This splendid steamer has a large airy Saloon, roomy and well ventilated Cabins, all handsomely fitted, also excellent Bath accommodation and affords a most desirable opportunity for Passengers proceeding Home. Special arrangement made for passages of families on application to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
or to
KING, KING & Co.,
Passenger Agents.

Bombay, May 30, 1877.

Now Ready.

THE SECOND EDITION OF
THE POLITICAL ECONOMY
OF
INDIAN FAMINES.
By ALFRED H. BROWNE.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SECOND EDITION OF
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN INDIA,
AND
GOVERNMENT POLICY,
AS EXEMPLIFIED BY THE
HISTORY OF THE BOMBAY HARBOUR FORESHORE
WITH REPLIES TO "K."
By "H."
PRICE ONE RUPEE.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(s)	ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	15th June.
	SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	22d do.
(s)	HYDASPES	2984	450	D. Rennoldson	29th do.
	NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	6th July.
(s)	DECCAN	3429	550	J. D. Gaby	13th do.
	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	20th do.
(s)	AUSTRALIA	3663	600	J. S. Murray	27th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th June 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, Carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	11th June, at 3 p.m.
MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	25th do.
HINDOSTAN	3113	600	N. Roskell	9th July, at 3 p.m.
PESHAWUR	3781	600	C. A. White	23rd do.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th June 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	
AVOCA	1482	250	Capt E. G. Stead, 23rd June, at 3 P.M.
TANJORE	2263	450	Capt J. C. Almond, 21st July, at 3 P.M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th June 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst. at 1 p. m., Messrs. JEHANGIER HORMUSJEE and Company will sell by Public Auction at their room the following :—

An invoice consisting of earthen tea pots of sizes, sets of milk jugs, star flowered cut glass decanters, &c.

1 Case of lavender water, 1 case stopped bottle perfume, and toilette vinegar, 1 case of fresh soaps, &c.

Hair pins in boxes, magic inkstands, remnant pieces of flannel and cashmere, scissors, portmanteau, paper and writing boxes, few dozens walking sticks, alpacca umbrellas, wax dolls, music boxes, &c., &c.

To close a consignment.

Few hogsheads of Tennent's is beer in good order.

On account and risk of the first purchaser Heerjee Kursan

M / H X } 420 and 422, 2 bales of scarlet saved lost Union 12 pieces in each bale.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY in Cazee Syed Street, Moody Bazaar, Bombay. By order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor.

Messrs. JEHANGIR HORMUSJEE and Co. have received instructions to put up for sale by public auction on THURSDAY, the 14th inst., at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate within the Fort, in Cazee Syed Street, Moody Bazaar, in the subdistrict of Mandvi, admeasuring in breadth 11 feet 6 inches or thereabouts and in depth 85 feet or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 692, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 47, fronting Cazee Syed Street on the east side thereof and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the north by the house of Kanjee Liladhur, on or towards the east by Cazee Syed Street, aforesaid, on or towards the south by the house of Kokanee Meeyan Shaik Adum bin Maman Ismail, and on or towards the west by the sweepers' passage and the house of Mancoverbai, widow, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Thucker Laljee Dwarkadas and are now in the occupation of Thucker Govindjee Laljee and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. FRANK CHALK, Solicitor, Church Gate Street, or to the Auctioneers,

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 11th June 1877.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY. No. 8, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Cloth and Serge Cuttings, Salvages, remnants of cloth of colours, Wellington, Stable, and Ankle Boots, Foot Straps, and Buckles. Cholera belts, Elastic and Flannel Jackets, Frocks, Partworn Great Coats, Empty Cases, two large Iron Tanks, &c., &c., at the Army Clothing Stores, Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., are instructed by the Superintendent of Army Clothing to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p. m., at the above mentioned place, 100 bags of cloth and serge cuttings and salvages, cloth remnants of colours, 629 pairs Wellington, 390 pairs stable, and 190 pairs ankle boots, 1698 pairs foot straps, and buckles, 500 cholera belts elastic and flannel, 150 jackets, frocks, trowsers, &c., 800 partworn great coats, empty cases, two large iron tanks, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the balance on delivery of the goods, which must be removed within three days from the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 11th June 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. CHILDWALL Hall, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain TREGARTHEN, will sail about the 27th June, and will be followed by the

S.S. TRENTHAM HALL,

2,100 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain SHAW, about the 7th July, and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,

2,100 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Capt. BRAND, about the 11th August, and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,

2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Capt. COLLIN, about the 29th August.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company, at the following rates, including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer, from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa		Rs. 575
Do.	do. „ Naples	„ 600
Do.	Naples	„ 470
Do.	Genoa	„ 490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c. will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, June 9, 1877.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

MONTHLY Consignments of the above, Selected from the Best Brewings, are received by

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

A RELIABLE FILTER

IS an essential requisite for all TRAVELLERS and RESIDENTS in INDIA, where PURE WATER is so absolutely necessary to health. A large assortment of the most approved descriptions are on sale by the Undersigned, who will furnish details upon application.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRIPLE FOLDING MIRRORS, WITH CHAINS FOR SUSPENDING.

		Rs.
WOOD FRAMES, illuminated panels	Mirrors 10 inches square.	27
	„ 11½ „	31
	„ 12½ „	35
POLISHED BAMBOO FRAMES, Chinese figured panels	Mirrors 10 inches square.	28
	„ 11½ „	34
	„ 12½ „	39
GILT BAMBOO FRAMES, Chinese figured panels	Mirrors 10 inches square.	36
	„ 11½ „	40
	„ 12½ „	44
GILT BAMBOO FRAMES, Silk panels	Mirrors 10 inches square.	39
	„ 11½ „	43
	„ 12½ „	47

WITH FOLDING STANDS.

BAMBOO FRAMES, Chinese figured panels .... } Mirrors 17 by 13½ in. Rs. 74 & Rs. 80

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, JUNE 11.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT BUT THREE.
"VARIETY IS CHARMING."
"VARIETY IS THE SPICE OF LIFE."

FOR THE FIRST TIME THIS SEASON,
THE MOST ASTOUNDING DECEPTION OF THE AGE.
THE WONDERFUL CABINET, BOX, AND HANDCUFF TRICKS,

Now creating so profound a sensation in London, will be produced precisely as performed

By Messrs. MASKELYNE and COOKE,
AT THE
EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY,

Who are acknowledged to be the most celebrated SPIRITUALISTIC THAUMATURGISTS OF THE AGE.

These wonderful delusions have been mystifying London for the past three years, and are still unaccounted for.

"NOTHING SINCE THE TIME OF THE PHAROAHS

Ever created such astonishment" (says the *London Times*.)

The effects produced are seemingly allied to the supernatural. A box is placed upon the stage, and any one is at liberty to closely inspect the same. One of the performers is then put inside the box, which is next carefully locked by any gentleman present, the latter retaining possession of the key. The public are further at liberty to cord the box, using any kind of knot they chose. And lastly, these knots may be sealed. The Cabinet is now brought to the front, and the box, with the performer inside, is placed in the receptacle for the same in the Cabinet. In a few minutes, the public are permitted to open the Cabinet, take out the box, break the seals, untie the knots, and unfasten the lock, when, much to their astonishment, they will find the gentleman, who had been so carefully locked up, *non est.*

The Handcuff Trick is equally clever and astonishing. A member of the Police Force will be requested to bring a pair of his regulation handcuffs, and apply the same in the usual manner to Mr. CARSON'S wrists. The latter will free himself from his fetters in less than a minute ! !

Mr. CARSON, during his recent trip to London, visited Messrs. MASKELYNE and COOKE'S Entertainments, and was so much impressed with the *exposé* of the strange manifestations generally attributed to Spiritualism he then saw, that he determined to purchase the right of exhibition of the same marvellous feats in the East. The startling effects are far more marvellous than any of those that have lately been said to have been produced in

EUROPE AND AMERICA, AND DESCRIBED AS
"PSYCHIC FORCE."

HIS EXTRAVAGANZY, GENERAL DAVE CARSON,
WILL ASSEMBLE HIS
FAMOUS VOLUNTEER WARRIORS
FOR A
GRAND DRESS PARADE!
AND PRESENT EACH WITH
A GOOD SERVICE MEDAL.

POLLY PERKINS,—MUSTARD OILWALLAHS—AND POODLES NOT ELIGIBLE.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 1.

Article I—	Introductory Overture	Dave Carson's Troop
Article II—	Opening Chorus. (Operatic).	Dave Carson's Troop
Article III—	"Mother bear me to the Window"	Mr. Horace Norman.
Article IV—	"The Poultry Duel"	Mr. Geo. Norville.
Article V—	"Come, Birdie Come"	Mr. J. B. Ferrell.
Article VI—	"The Anglo-Indian Swell"	Dave Carson.
Article VII—	"Mollie Darling"	Mr. J. E. Arnold.
Article VIII—	"Down Among the Blue Bells"	Mr. Geo. Norville.
Article IX—	"The Dak Gharrie"	Dave Carson.
Article X—	Vocal Trio	Dave Carson's Troop.

In conclusion,

GENERAL DAVE CARSON'S VOLUNTEER WARRIORS
will muster for Military Evolutions.
AUTUMN MANŒUVRES & OTHER REFRESHMENTS.
HARK, THE DRUM!—THE DISTANT FIFE!
APPROACH OF THE WARRIORS!—EYES RIGHT!
LEFT WHEEL!—FORWARD MARCH TO HEAD-QUARTERS.
THREE CHEERS FOR THE EMPRESS OF INDIA!

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

Song .. ..MY QUEEN .. ..Blumenthal,
Mr. GEO. NORVILLE.

THE EMPRESS OF THE SALTATORIAL ART,
LITTLE ETTA,
In her great impersonation of
LIVELY NANCE,
In which she will introduce a Highland Fling, an American Clog Dance, and an Irish Reel.

A PATHETIC BALLAD.
Mr. J. B. FERRELL.

OUR ARYAN BROTHER'S EXPERIENCE IN LONDON.
DAVE CARSON.

Orpheus Quartette—"LOVELY NIGHT."
Messrs. NORVILLE, FERRELL, NORMAN, and ARNOLD.

Couplet ....LE CAID.........A. Thomas
Mrs. DAVE CARSON.

LITTLE ETTA
IN HER
WONDERFUL ÆRIAL SLAB DANCE,

AN INTERVAL OF FIVE MIMUTES.

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with a Comic Sketch, entitled

THE TROUBLESOME SERVANT.

Mr. Frizzle..........................Mr. J. B. Ferrell.
Bailiffs ....Messrs. Norville & Norman.
Ephraim—The Troublesome Servant. Dave Carson.

INTRODUCING THE WONDEREUL BOX, CABINET, AND HANDCUFF ILLUSIONS.

HAPPY TO MEET!
SORRY TO PART!
HAPPY TO MEET AGAIN!

PRICES AS USUAL.—TICKETS AT SOUNDY & CO.'S.

☞ TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, JUNE 12. ☜
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT
BUT TWO
FOR THE
FAREWELL BENEFIT
OF
Mrs. DAVE CARSON.

J. NEUBERG. 5, Meadow Street.

Mr. NEUBERG respectfully begs to inform his numerous customers and the public in general, that he has just received further supplies of TRICHINOPOLIES of the undermentioned Brands, in SPLENDID CONDITION, Manufactured from Tobacco specially selected and reserved. He offers them for sale with the confidence a really FIRST CLASS ARTICLE inspires.

CHEROOTS.

DAWSON'S PRIME		Rs. 20	per 1,000
Do.	Do.	„ 2-4	per Box of 100
Do.	No. 1	„ 17	per 1,000
Do.	Do.	„ 2	per Box of 100
THOMPSON'S PRIME		„ 20	per 1,000
Do.	Do.	„ 2-4	per Box of 100
Do.	No. 1	„ 17	per 1,000
Do.	Do.	„ 2	per Box of 100
NONPAREILS		„ 15	per 1,000
Do.		„ 1-12	per Box of 100

CIGARS.

FAVORITAS		Rs. 22	per 1,000
Do.		„ 2-8	per Box of 100
REVALIAS ELEGANTE		„ 25	per 1,000
Do.	Do.	„ 3	per Box of 100

Advices from Trichinopoly state that in consequence of the almost total failure of Water Supply, Tobacco of the higher classes, (such as Mr. Neuberg always employs) has become very scarce and difficult to obtain, so SPECIAL ATTENTION is recommended to present Stock, and Smokers are advised to provide themselves with a SUPPLY, from the Brands now available.

DINDIGUL HAVANNAS,
(Mr. NEUBERG'S OWN BRAND.)
The Indian Havanna par excellence.
Rs. 24 per 1,000.
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

BASS'S PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. B. FOSTER AND SONS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) are the exclusive AGENTS, in this Presidency, for the above Firm.

Messrs. FOSTER & SONS are the largest Bottlers of the national beverage in the World, and the Shipments of the Brand received from that Firm during the past five years have, by their unequalled qualities, gained for it the leading position in this and the other Presidencies of India.

Per Doz. Quarts, Cash......................Rs. 6 0
Do. Pints, do. .... „ 4 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PURE AND SPARKLING

AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form

		Cash			Cash
SODA WATER	per doz.	0 12	AERATED WATER	per doz.	0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	„	1 0	POTASH WATER	„	0 12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co.	„	1 0	LITHIA WATER	„	1 8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	„	1 0	VICHY WATER	„	1 4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
Manufacturing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

WATERPROOFS! WATERPROOFS!!

FOR THE COMING MONSOON.

ASQUITH & CO. respectfully inform their numerous customers that they have received their New Stock of Waterproof Clothing from the first manufactory in Great Britain. All Garments have been made to Special Order, cut from our own patterns to fit easy, and will be found comfortable in wear and most effectual in use.

CASH PRICE LIST.

		Rs.	a.
"CHESTERFIELDS."—Double-Breasted, Fine Drab Oriental Mull, Light, Strong, and Durable	Coats	12	8
	Suits	20	0
Best Drab Vulcanised, Zephyr Oriental Mull, the Lightest reliable material manufactured	Coats	15	0
	Suits	23	0
Double Twilled Mull, steam Vulcanised—a strong and useful Coat for District use with Silk Collar		20	0
Double Texture—Strong Drab Mull, with Silk Collar. The Waterproof solution is between two substances of Cloth, warranted not to stick : the best Waterproof Coat manufactured		25	0
"ULSTERS"—Double-Breasted, with Waist Belt, made of extra Stout Twilled Cambric, Drab Velvet Collar, outside cash or ticket pocket on left cuff : the best and most durable Coat manufactured		38	0
"MILITARY REGULATION CAPES."—Best Blue Prinsetta Cloth, DOUBLE TEXTURE		40	0
Waterproof Leggings. Stout Twilled Cambric		5	8
Waterproof Leggings. Double Texture Oriental Mull		6	8
Caps. Fine Drab Double Texture, Silk Lined, Ventilating Crown		6	0
Waterproof Sheeting Stout Twill, 72 inches wide, per yard		6	8
Waterproof Sheets, fitted with Brass Eyelets, most useful for the Districts		25	0
		30	0
Umbrellas. Best Brown Silk from		11	8
Umbrellas. „ „ „ Ladies		9	8
Umbrellas. Useful and Strong Alpaca		6	8

To Mofussil Residents—Chest measurement and height will secure a correct fit.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

EARRINGS.

"Far beaming pendants tremble in her ear
Each gem illumined with a triple star."
Pope's Homer's Iliad.

There is no article which varies in design so much as the Earring, for there are none in which a lady's taste is more difficult to please. Almost everyone has an idea, peculiar to themselves, of what an Earring should be ; and this is natural, for there is no ornament more conspicuously placed on the person, and none in which appropriateness to the wearer of it may be more manifested. One of the prettiest styles that Fashion has lately introduced is

THE SOLITAIRE EARRING,

otherwise known as the Bouton Earring. The idea is to wear upon the lobe of the Ear a Brilliant or choice colored gem, or a bit of rich pink coral or white pearl, some tastes preferring the stone, only, to show, others liking a little gold mounting, but all insisting on the *bouton* being *petit*, and, at the same time, intrinsically good. It is secured in the Ear by a tiny screw and nut which a lady readily learns to fasten, and sometimes by the usual simple wire.

Following our usual rule, we have placed in stock a sufficient number of these novel and tasteful *objects de bijouterie* to furnish a suitable choice, and we feel sure that they will commend themselves on inspection.

Pink Coral Boutons, per pair, from	Rs.	60 to	110
Choice Pearl Boutons do. do.	„	70 to	150
Fine Brilliant Diamond Boutons	„	100 to	1,000
EARRINGS, All Gold, for daily wear, the fashionable shapes	„	14 to	80
Do. set with Coral, Garnet, Turquoise, Pearl, &c.	„	20 to	80
Do. for dress and evening wear, handsomely set with gems	„	40 to	120
Do. for children, pretty patterns, All Gold, or with stones	„	10 to	25
CAMEO EARRINGS, set with fine cut onyx or shell cameos, mounted in Gold	„	30 to	70
AMBER, OR CRYSTAL, DROP EARRINGS, from	„	20 to	40
EAR WIRES, plain Gold, or with diamond-cut faces	„	4 to	10

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
BY APPOINTMENT
JEWELLERS
IN ORDINARY
TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, K.C.S.I.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended	Rs. 350
Do. Gold Semi-Hunting Do. Do.	„ 350
Do. „ Crystal-Faced Do. Do.	„ 330
Do. „ Hunting. Do. 2nd Quality Do.	„ 290
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from	Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
Ladies' Gold ½ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases	Rs. 225 to Rs. 250
Do. Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance	„ 200
Do. Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ½ Hunting	Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SPECIALTY.

1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance	Rs. 150, 145 and 140
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from	Rs. 100 to Rs. 125
Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches	„ 65 to „ 75
Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches	„ 50
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless	Rs. 40, 45 and 50

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES,
TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.

German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time..........Rs. 30 each.

Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from	Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,600
Gold Hunting ½ and Minute Repeaters	„ 800 to „ 2,000
Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches	„ 400 to „ 1,300
Gold Chronographs and Chronometers	550 „ 800

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready—Price Rs. 8, Interleaved.

THE
CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE,
BEING
ACT X. OF 1877,
WITH AN APPENDIX,
CONTAINING
THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT FOR ESTABLISHING HIGH COURTS OF JUDICATURE IN INDIA,
AND THE
AMENDED LETTERS PATENT FOR THE HIGH COURT, BOMBAY, GRANTED IN PURSUANCE THEREOF.

Bombay :—THACKER & Co.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE
OR
MIXED CINCHONA ALKALOIDS.
Prepared by the Government Quinologist.
Recommended by Government as a substitute for Quinine.
Re. 1-12 per ounce phial.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

The Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

Dr. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 2 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the New General Post Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SCHWEPPE'S SODAWATER, LEMONADE and MALVERN SELTZER. Apply to W. J ESSAI.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and other CORDAGE. Apply to OWEN and OKELL, Agents to Harton and Co., Calcutta.

DIVING APPARATUS always on hand FOR SALE or HIRE. DENAYROUZE & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

TUBORGS FABRIKKER
DANISH BEER IN BOTTLE,
A very superior Article.
Light and suitable for the Climate.
A special favorite in the China Markets.
FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

PALE ALE in wood	[S. Allsopp & Sons]	at Rs. 80	per Hhd.	
Do. in bottles	[Leonard Cox & Co.]	Qts. „ 5	per Doz.	
Do. do.	[Leonard Cox & Co.]	Pts. „ 3½	„	
COGNAC do.	[Jules Rousse & Co.]	Qts. „ 21	„	
CLARET do.	[Jules Rousse & Co.]	„ „ 9	„	

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,

Elphinstone Circle, 3rd April 1877.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

CLARETS.

From H. and C. Balaresque, Bordeaux—

Chateau de Franda	Rs. 14	per doz. Qts.
Les Canons	„ 18	„
Chateau Leoville	„ 24	„
Chateau Lafitte	„ 28	„

HOCKS.

From G. M. Pabstmann Son, Mayence, Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16	per doz. Qts.
Deidesheimer	„ 17	„
Liebfraumilch	„ 22	„
Steinwein (in glass jugs)	„ 22	„
Hochheimer	„ 24	„
Ruedesheimer	„ 26	„
Marcobrunner	„ 30	„
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36	„

CHAMPAGNE.

Theoph. Roderer & Co.'s celebrated Carte Blanche	Rs. 44	per doz. Qts.
Real Eugene Clicquot	„ 40	„
do.	„ 22-8	„ Pts.

BEER.

Ind Coope and Co.'s Pale Ale	Rs. 3-4	per doz. Pts.
FLOWER & SON'S India Ale	„ 5	„ Qts.
Do. do.	„ 3	„ Pts.
INDIA PALE ST. PAULI BREWERY, Bremen	„ 5-8	„ Qts.
Do. do.	„ 3-8	„ Pts.

BRANDY.

FROME and ROGEE'S 3 Stars Cognac, excellent quality	Rs. 30	per doz. Qts.

Out-station Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

OLD SAILORS' HOME.—SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 12 o'clock (Noon) on SATURDAY, the 30th June 1877, for the PURCHASE of the OLD SAILORS' HOME on the Esplanade. Full particulars can learnt on application to

F. F. ARBUTHNOT, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 12th April 1877.

For sale at this Office.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE DURING THE WAR.

THE PUBLIC desiring to insure the RELIABLE and ACCURATE TRANSMISSION of their TELEGRAMS to Europe by the Eastern Telegraph Company's Duplicate Submarine Cables during the CONTINUANCE OF THE WAR, should order the same officially by inserting the words VIA SUEZ, or VIA RED SEA which are not charged for.

B. SMITH,
Officiating Manager.

Bombay, May 25, 1877.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A stylish and good working pair of Grey Australian Mare, both go well in single and double harness and both have been ridden. Rs. 1,400.

A pair of large and powerful dappled Grey Pegu Ponies, 6 years 13 hands, both go well in either single or double harness. Rs. 900.

A well bred and powerful Bay Arab, 5 years, 14-3½ high, is well broken to single and double harness and rides, would make a good Charger. Rs. 700.

A very handsome and thorough-bred Waler Mare "Dagmar," 6 years, 14-3½ high, well broken to saddle, and has been broken to harness. Rs. 600.

A well bred Casty Grey Arab Horse, 6 years, 14 high, an exceedingly pleasant saddle horse and showy, with good paces. Rs. 300.

A young and powerful Bay Arab, 4 years, 14-2 high, is well broken to single and double harness and quiet and is well under saddle. Rs. 550.

A pair of well bred (Country) Dun Galloways, 6 years, 13-2 high, both go well in harness, and a pair of pretty Deccan Black Ponies, thoroughly broken and fast in harness, the price of 1st pair Rs. 500 and 2nd Rs. 400.

A very well bred Bay Arab, 7 years, 14-1 high, moves well in saddle, would make an excellent Lady's horse. Rs. 500.

A very well bred Bay Arab, 14-1½ high, 8 years old, is a first-rate Charger has been constantly ridden on parade. Rs 600.

A Dark Bay Australian Gelding, 8 years, 14-2 high, very powerful, quiet to ride, perfectly broken to harness and trots fast, with a light English-built dog cart and harness in good order, price of turnout, Rs. 700.

A Bay Arab Horse, high caste, 5 years 14-2 high, a pleasant hack goes light in hand, and free in action. Rs. 700

A Bright Bay Arab, 5 years, 14-1 high, very fast in harness, with a buggy in good order and a set of brown leather brass mounted harness, turnout. Rs. 700.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co,

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 7th May 1877.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
AND TO
H. E. THE VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.
FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
MADRAS, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

CARRIAGE.

LANDAUS, 5 Glasses, quite a novelty, the last improvements.
Landau Omnibus, Landau-Clarence.
Landau, 3 venetians, of Simple Mechanism.
Landaulet-Brougham.
CEESPRING BERLINES, Clarences, Barouches and Coups with or without coach-box and Withworth's Steel Perch.
WAGGONETTES, Waggonette rail body of moveable to Waggonette-Stanhope, Waggonette Mail Phaeton.
PHAETON, Cab, Ladies, Park, Basket, Victoria and Denmark.
MAIL-PHAETONS, with Ladies Sliding Step, with hind Seat revolving, also American Pattern.
BAROUCHES, the last and most elegant Patterns of *Paris, London* and *Vienna.*
BROUGHAMS and Coupes Palankeen Coach with low venetian, Berline, Clarence, newest design for 1 or 2 horses.
BREAKS all Sizes, Table Breaks, Break-Omnibus Chariot, Breaks, Hunting Breaks.
BUGGIES, Gigs, Tiburys, Mylords, Ducs, do. with Rumble Spiders.
DOG CARTS, all sizes and shapes, 2 and wheeled, with or without moveable top and break.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—
HIGH COURT.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 9 of 1874.

WITTOBA PANDOORUNG of Bombay Hindoo, residing at Chewoolwady in Bombay, aforesaid, and his son VENAYEK WITTOBA also of Bombay Hindoo, residing at Chewoolwady in Bombay, aforesaid ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

GOVIND PANDOORUNG of Bombay Hindoo, residing at Wowulwady in Bombay, aforesaid, and GUNPUTRAO PANDOORUNG also of Bombay Hindoo, residing at Wowulwady in Bombay, aforesaid ....Defendants.

WHEREAS by an order made in the above suit by the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY on the Fourteenth day of September 1876, it was ordered that the Defendant Gunputrao Pandoorung should pay to Mr. MUNSUKHLAL MUGUTLAL MUNSHI the sum of Rupees Three thousand, three hundred and fifty three, annas two and pies six, being the balance of the amount of taxed costs due by him to the said Mr. Munsukhlal Mugutlal Munshi. AND WHEREAS by a Prohibitory order dated the 24th day of October 1876 and issued in pursuance of the order of the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley dated the seventh day of October 1876, the following lands and premises were (inter alia) attached, namely :—Lot No. 3. All that piece or parcel of land or ground known as Gaiwady and entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 485, admeasuring one wheel or thereabouts situate at Mahim in the subdistrict of Mandvee, outside the Fort of Bombay, and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the east by the Oart of Balgovindas Hurgovindas. On or towards the west by the Mahim Custom Road, on or towards the north by public passage, and on or towards the south by the Oart of Senvy Community formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Parwatibai and now in the occupation of the tenants of the Defendant Gunputrao Pandoorung towards the satisfaction of the said Order.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified, that on MONDAY the 11th day of June 1877 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon (under and by virtue of a WARRANT FOR SALE of IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, issued on the 11th day of December 1876, in the above suit) will be put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, the abovementioned IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, or so much thereof as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Order.

The sale will extend to the Right, Title and Interest of the Defendant Gunputrao Pandoorung only in the property above specified.

25 per cent. Deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 7th May 1877.

MR. MUNSUKHLAL MUGUTLAL MUNSHI,
Attorney for the Defendant Gunputrao Pandoorung.

THACKER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

WAR MAPS.

	Rs.	a.
SURVEYOR GENERAL'S MAP : TURKEY IN EUROPE, from Keipert's Map of 1853, with additions. Scale 16 miles = 1 inch (nearly)	3	0
SURVEYOR GENERAL'S MAP : TURKEY IN EUROPE AND THE BLACK SEA, with the adjoining parts of Russia and Turkey in Asia. Scale 50 miles = 1 inch (nearly)	1	4
JOHNSTON'S WAR MAPS OF TURKEY IN EUROPE, with latest Divisions and Railways, 1877. Coloured	0	12
JOHNSTON'S WAR MAP OF TURKEY IN ASIA, and Transcaucasia, 1877. Coloured	0	12
JANKOWSKY'S RUSSO-TURISH WAR MAP, 1877	1	0
ERHARD'S CARTE DE LA GUERRE, Turco-Russe en Europe et en Asie, 1877. Coloured	1	8

RECENT IMPORTANT BOOKS.

Sind Revisited, with Notices of the Anglo-Indian Army ; Railroads ; Past, Present, and Future ; by Richard F. Burton, 2 vols.	16	8
Seonee, or, Camp Life on the Satpura Range. A Tale of Indian Adventure ; by R. A. Sterndale, illustrated	14	8
The Large and Small Game of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces of India ; by Captain J. H. Baldwin	14	8
The Large Game and Natural History of South and South East Africa ; by Hon. N. H. Drummond, illustrated	14	8
Russia ; by D. Mackenzie Wallace. Fourth Edition, 2 vols.	16	8
Lodge's Peerage and Baronetage of the British Empire. 1877	22	0
The Statesman's Year Book, 1877 ; by F. Martin	7	8
Archæological Survey of Western India. Second Season's Report. The Antiquities of Kathiawad and Kachh. 1874 75. Illustrated with Photographs, &c , half morocco	45	0
Travels of Marco Polo ; by Colonel Yule. Second Edition, 2 vols.	45	0
Transactions of the Second Session of the International Congress of Orientalists	14	8
The Poetical Works of Beha-ed-din Zoheir of Egypt. Arabic Text and Translation ; by Professor E. H. Palmer, 2 vols.	21	0
History of Nepal, Translated from the Parbatiya, with an introductory sketch of the country and people ; by the Editor, Dr. D. Wright. Illustrated.	14	8
Murchison's Lectures on Diseases of the Liver, Jaundice and Abdominal Dropsy. Second Edition	14	8
Reynold's System of Medicine, vol. 4, containing Diseases of the Heart	14	8
Dr. Moore's Manual of Family Medicine for India. Second Edition	7	0
The World of Comets ; by Amedee Guillemin, Translated and Edited by James Glaisher. Illustrated.	22	0
Lorenzo De Medici, the Magnificent ; by A. von Reumont, Translated by Robert Harrison. 2 vols.	22	0
History of the Bengal Artillery ; by Major F. W. Stubbs, 2 vols.	22	0
History of the Rifle Brigade ; by Sir W. H. Cope	16	8
Our Trip to Burmah ; by Surgeon General C. A. Gordon, C. B. Illustrated	14	8
The Northern Barrier of India, a popular account of the Jummoo and Kashmir Territories ; by Fred. Drew, Illustrated	5	4
A Manual of Rules, Tables, and Data for Mechanical Engineers ; by D. K. Clark. Illustrated	17	4
Lights and Shadows of Spiritualism ; by D.D. Home	11	4
Tom Taylor's Historical Dramas	5	4
Commentaries on the Liberty of the Subject and the Laws of England relating to the security of the Person ; by J. Paterson, 2 vols.	22	0
A View of the Hindu Law as administered by the High Court at Madras ; by J. H. Nelson, C. S.	6	0
Fisher on the Law of Mortgage and other Securities upon Property. Third Edition, 2 vols.	41	4
Story's Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence, as administered in England and America. Twelfth Edition, 2 vols. 1877	52	0
Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England. Fourth Edition ; by Dr. R. M. Kerr, 4 vols.	40	0
The Archæology and Monumental Remains of Delhi ; by Carr Stephen	10	0
The Shores of Lake Aral ; by Major Herbert Wood.	9	12
The Life of General "Stonewall" Jackson	6	8
The Practitioners' Handbook of Treatment, or the Principles of Therapeutics ; by Dr. Fothergill	9	12
Kirke's Handbook of Physiology ; by W. Morrant Baker, Ninth Edition	9	12
The Koran, with explanatory Notes ; by George Sale, 1877. 8vo	6	0
Choke Bore Guns, and how to load for all kinds of Game ; by W. W. Greener	5	4
Selections from the Writings of Lord Macaulay	4	4
Lord Houghton's Poetical Works, 2 vols	6	0
Mockler's Grammar of the Baloochee Language	3	12
All the Year Round, vol. 17, just out	4	0

NEW NOVELS.

Joan, a Tale ; by Rhoda Broughton, 3 vols.	22	0
A Nile Novel ; by George Fleming, 2 vols.	14	8
Through Fire and Water ; by Lady Wood, 2 vols.	14	8
The Three Brides ; by Charlotte M. Yonge, 2 vols.	8	4
Far From the Madding Crowd ; by Thomas Hardy	5	4
Eugenie ; by the author of 'Miss Molly'	4	8
The Atonement of Leam Dundas ; by E Lynn Linton	4	4
The Dilemma ; by the author of 'The Battle of Dorking'	4	4
Bessie Lang ; by Alice Corkran	5	4
Wenderholme ; by P. G. Hamerton	4	4
The Curate in charge ; by Mrs. Oliphant	4	4
My Little Lady ; by E. Frances Poynter	4	4
The Maid of Killeena and other stories ; by William Black	4	4
Felicia ; by M. Betham Edwards	4	4
The Prime Minister ; by Anthony Trollope	4	4
Cripps the Carrier ; by R. D. Blackmore	4	4

THACKER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 9TH JUNE 1877.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were unchanged at 94½ and French Rentes at 104½, nor is there anything in the commercial telegrams since Thursday to show any change in the estimate of the political position.

Cotton in Liverpool continues firm and advancing. Yesterday the sales were 10,000 bales, prices unchanged, while to-day the sales have been 12,000 bales—an unusually large business for a Saturday at this time of year—and spot prices show an advance of 1-16d. per lb. all round. Arrivals are also stronger; Good Dhollera, with the F. G. F. clause, May-June shipment, via Cape, being quoted at 5 9-16d., an advance of 1-16d., and Good Fair Omra, with the F. F. clause, at 5 5-16d. per lb., an advance of ⅛d. The market is evidently hardening gradually but steadily, and as the figures of supply must continue to show a rapid reduction from this time forward, the improvement may possibly gain ground for some time to come. The uncertain elements are of course the unsettled state of politics and the next American crop. From either cause it is quite possible that depression may arise at no distant date, but for the time being the position is strong, and from the way shipments are falling off on this side, is likely to become still stronger.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 8th instant compares with the previous two years as follows:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Total supply of all kinds	2,730,000	2,623,200	2,653,800
" " " Surats	608,000	639,210	1,001,310
For the U. K. only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,109,000	1,049,490	1,001,820
Do. London	48,000	54,240	106,630
American Afloat	90,000	124,000	161,000
E. Indian "	141,000	216,000	365,000
	1,388,000	1,443,730	1,634,460
Price of Mid. Orleans	6 3 16d.	6 3-16d.	7 13-16d.
" Fair Dhollera	5d.	4⅞d.	5⅛d.
Difference	1 3-16d.	1 13-16d.	1 11-16d.

The American Crop figures to date stand as follows:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Week's Receipts	11,000	11,000	13,000
" Exports to U. K.	15,000	28,000	27,000
" " to Continent	22,000	15,000	6,200
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	3,894,000	4,031,000	3,409,000
" Exports to U. K. "	1,871,000	1,844,000	1,727,000
" " to Continent "	970,000	1,169,000	790,000
" Stock at the ports	379,000	368,000	267,000

The Manchester Piece Goods market yesterday was firm but unchanged as regards prices, with the exception of 40s. Mule Twist, which was quoted ⅛d. per lb. higher. The shipments of Goods and Yarns for India from the U. K. during the month of June show light supplies of Grey Goods for Bombay but a full average of Twist. For Calcutta, on the other hand, shipments of all descriptions are heavy.

In the London General Produce markets yesterday Coffee was steady at an advance of 1s. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon; Cocoanut Oil unchanged. Seeds are quiet; Calcutta Linseed, both on the spot and to arrive, being 6d. per quarter, and Rapeseed to arrive 3d, and ex-warehouse 6d. per quarter lower. Bombay seeds were nominally unchanged. For Wheat Reuter's quotations are:—Club No. 2 to arrive via Canal c. i. f. 53s. to 53s. 6d.; via Cape 51s. to 51s. 6d. Soft Red to arrive via Canal c. i. f. 50s. 6d. to 51s.; via Cape 48s. 6d. to 49s.

STERLING EXCHANGE.—With the change in the departure of the Mail to Friday, Saturday has become almost a blank day, and we have not heard of a single transaction of any importance. Owing, however, to strong advices from Calcutta, where 6 months sight Bank Bills are quoted at 1s. 9 1/16 to ⅛, the market has been firm with an upward tendency and our quotations are fully 1-16d. higher. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 11-16d. per Rupee.	
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9 1-16d.	"
Credits, 3 " "	1s. 9 to 1-16d.	"
Documents, 3 " "	1s. 9⅛d.	"

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at ⅛ premium; 60 days sight at 1 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is firm at unchanged rates, say:—Fours, Rs. 97½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 97¾; Fives-and-a-half Rs. 102.

The SHARE MARKET to-day has been very strong; a large business has been done especially in Spinning and Weaving Companies, and prices, where altered, are in favor of holders. Bank of Bombays are ¼ per cent higher, Port Canning Land Co. Rs. 5 higher. Press Companies are unaltered throughout. In Spinning and Weaving shares we quote an advance of Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petits, Great Eastern and Orientals, Rs. 10 in Bombay United and Prince of Wales, Rs. 20 in Alliance, Dhurrumsey and Flemings, and Rs. 25 per share in Nursey. Bombay Burmah Trading Co. shares are Rs. 10 higher.

COTTON to-day has again been very firm and in some cases is Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher; but with every appearance of an early break of the monsoon, buyers have not operated to anything like the same extent as yesterday and sellers have been occupied in getting the balance of their stocks placed in godown. We quote:—

Good Oomra	Ready	Rs. 188	per candy	F. P.
F. G. F. do.	"	185	"	"
G. F. do.	"	182	"	"
Good Dhollera	"	193	"	"
F. G. F. do.	"	186	"	"
G. F. do.	"	183	"	"

LINSEED is very quiet and ready parcels may now be quoted at Rs. 6-3 to Rs. 6-4 per cwt. WHEAT is also weaker at Rs. 37½ to Rs. 38 for best White and Rs. 31½ to Rs. 32 for Red.

FREIGHTS are unchanged in every respect. By steamer for Liverpool we quote £1-16-3 to £1-17-6, and by Iron sailing ships £1-17-6 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are steady but not quotably altered. The firm accounts from Home prevent sellers from forcing sales, and should we have a favourable break of the monsoon, a decided improvement may take place in the course of the next month.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 5th June compared with that for 29th May:—

LIABILITIES.	29th May. Rs.	A.	P.	5th June. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	16,70,679	2	5	16,70,574	2	5
Treasury Balance	2,34,48,944	3	0	2,14,44,933	11	3
Other Deposits	1,53,27,705	8	5	1,68,12,084	8	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,34,168	7	2	2,31,573	6	5
Sundries	12,63,184	12	10	13,28,017	0	0
Rs.	6,19,44,682	1	10	6,14,87,182	12	3
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,00,15,678	15	9	1,01,48,315	8	9
Loans on Govt. Securities	46,92,241	15	5	45,96,079	5	5
Credits on ditto	48,01,789	4	1	45,58,142	8	10
Bills Discounted	1,93,03,509	2	2	2,01,57,145	12	1
Balances with other Banks	7,91,145	15	5	9,31,060	14	4
Bullion	5,84,446	11	2	4,45,067	10	0
Dead Stock	10,22,786	12	4	10,21,195	1	8
Stamps	9,739	5	15	9,611	10	11
Sundries	1,72,908	7	1	1,74,023	11	7
Cash at Head Office	1,02,55,485	13	7	92,50,700	13	11
Do. at Branches	1,02,95,349	10	0	1,01,95,839	10	9
Rs.	6,19,44,682	1	17	6,14,87,182	12	3

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. WEST STANLEY, 992 tons, Captain F. Runeman, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co. s.s. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain T. M. Williams, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. T. Ashwell and thirty-five deck passengers.

THE P. and O. Steamer Deccan sailed from Madras for Calcutta on the 7th inst. with the following passengers from Madras:—Mr. Ewbank, Mr. H. Hilgour, Mr. G Wall, M.D., Mr. W. Branson, and Mr. C. W. F. Jennings.

THE HALL LINE s.s. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 1,443 tons Captain T Collins, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. J. G. Foster, a gentleman and servant, Mr. Hill Mr. Mason, Captain J. B. Galon, and Mr. W. H. Busbby.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
9	City of Boston	Crosby	Havre.
	Astronomer	Hughes	Liverpool.
	Peter Denny	Williams	Bremerhaven.
	West Stanley (s)	Runeman	Calcutta.
	City of Baltimore (s)	Collins	Liverpool.
	Akola (s)	Williams	Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
5	Penang (s)	Franks	Singapore, May 19.
	Satara (s)	Wood	Camorta, May 23.
	Sir J. Lawrence (s)	Woodhouse	Bombay, May 12.
	Cella (s)	Holmes	Madras, June 1.
	Mysore	Dickie	Melbourne, April 14.
	Loch Ness	Coutts	Mauritius, May 9.
	Duke of Argyll	Davidson	London, Feb. 5.
6	Larkan	Lithman	New Tuk, Nov. 16.

DEPARTURES.

June.			
5	Gem	....	....
6	Calcutta (s)	....	....
	Ooryia (s)	....	....
	Florence	....	....

PASSENGERS.

Per Penang—Mr Fregberger, Mrs Plant, 2 children, Dr H Griffiths, Mr Skinner, Mr A Sevoiani, Mr Buoynaw, Mr Rosenburgy, and Mr Blair.

Per Satara—Mr J H Bancroft, Mr A M Nash, Mr W H Paulson, Mr C J B Somerville, and Comt S S Saxon.

Per Sir John Lawrence—Mr Hope, Mr Harden, Revd T H Dakes, Mrs Bryan and Mr O'Reilly.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Mysore—Bates Family Sandheads, Pilot on board, wished to be reported, all well.

By Loch Ness—Winchester from Adelaide to Galle.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

June.			
7	Khandalla (s)	....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

June.			
6	Hooper (s)	....	London.
	Meinam (s)	....	Pondicherry and Galle.
7	New Castle	....	False Point.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 8.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Strattleven s—1 cask hardware, Hajee Esmall Abdoola.
Guy Mannering s—9 packages earthenware, 30 casks glassware and 6 cases tin reflectors for lamps, E P Mahomed.

FROM LONDON.

Craigforth s—4 cases glassware and 1 case perfumery, M P Writer.
Cathay s—10 packages candles, Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmall.
Guinevere,—16 cases brandy, Bank of Bombay.
Pekin s—12 cases champagne, 4 cases claret, and 3 cases oilmanstores, Grindlay, Groom and Co; 83 kegs iron nails, Aladin Bharmall; 7 cases toys, Esmalijee Essoofbhoy; 100 cases yellow metal sheets and 75 cases copper, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 7 cases foolscap and 11 bales printing paper, Bhicoo Baaba and Co; 6 caskss patent plumbago crucibles, Wasdew Babajee Nowrungay.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Precurseur s—26 cases curacao, Jules, Siegfried and Co.
Batavia s—60 cases brandy, Sorabjee and Eduljee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Helen Scott—271 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Knight Companion—100 bales cotton, Hurjee Jeena; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 400 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Guy Mannering s—4 bales hides, Dhurumsee Moonum; 17½ cwts jute ropes and 25 bales cotton, Mohunjee Purmanund; 120 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 50 bales wool, Yulubdass Nursee; 52 bales hides, Hasam Oomer.
Macedonia s—66 cwts coir yarn, Morarjee Natha; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 450 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Cyrene—130 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Hugh Browne—213½ cwts coffee, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sumatra s—46 bales skins, Ewart, Latham and Co; 345 cwts coffee, E Spinner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sumatra s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Macedonia s—6 bales hides, G Reifferscheio and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Lord Eslington—200 bales cotton, Anderson and Co; 82 bales cotton, Nopechund Nowrungroy; 250 bales cotton, Jankeedass Sewdyal.

FOR HONGKONG.

Pekin s—370 pieces E Teeth and 6 cwts cambay stone, Ebram Noordin and Co; 5 cases peacock feathers 7 cases sharkfins, and 2 cases fishmaws, Mareally Dama; 1,000 baskets onions, Abba Munjee; 2 cwts cambay stone and 12 bales twist, Futtabhoy Ameejee; 12 bales twist, Jadowjee Doongersee; 10 bales twist, Wye Kee; 25 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 10 bales twist, Govindjee Vussonjee; 43½ chests opium, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 25 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 27 chests opium, S E Sassoon; 25 bales twist, Tyebjee and Co; 285 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 16 chests opium, Tarachund Gunshamdass; 84 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co. 12 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 11 chests opium, Hajee Jan Mahamed Abdool Khaluk; 32 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed; 29 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 8 chests opium, Merwanjee Manuckjee; 3 chests opium, Tata and Co; 16 chests opium, Tarrachund Sitaram; 13 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ilias.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Pekin s—2 chests opium, Hajareemull Nursigdass; 11 chests opium, Samruthroy Khetseedass; 55½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 15 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 108 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, June 8th 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·720
Temperature of the Air	88·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·9
Dew Point	78·5
Relative humidity of Air	·732
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	6·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	93·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)	84·0
General Direction of wind	WSW, SW, WSW, W, WNW, NNE, SSE, SW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	188
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	0·00
" " " year	0·76
Additional fall up to 10 A.M. of 9th	0·05

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 8.

Paterson, Capt, Bengal 23rd Punjab Pioneers, on leave, from Simla.
Roberts, Surg, Bombay 9th Regt N I, from leave, from Matheran.
King, Capt, Bombay, Supt Army Schools, on duty, from Poona.

JUNE 9.

Conran, Sub Lieut, Bombay 15th Regt, on duty, from Deesa.
Wood, Brdgr Genl, Bombay Brigade Staff, from leave, from Mahableshwur.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 8.

Roberts, Major, Bombay 9th Regt N I, from leave, to Baroda.

JUNE 9.

McMaster, Col, Madras Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Secundrabad.
Burge, Lieut, Madras 7th Regt N I, to join, to Vizagapatam.
Dowker, Col, Madras 3rd Cavalry H C, to join, to Aurungabad
Hunt, Lieut, Bombay R A, on duty, to Poona.
Conran, Sub Lieut, Bombay 15th Regt, on duty, to Poona.
Paterson, Capt, Bengal 23rd Pioneers, on leave, to England.
Wood, Brgdr Genl, Bombay B Staff, from leave, to Deesa.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 9th June 1877.

In continuation of G O C No 225 of 1877, the following movements, in relief of British Infantry for 1877-78, are ordered:—8th Foot (1st Batt) from Nowshera to Aden, 56th Foot, from Aden to England.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoostani:—

Higher Standard—Lieut C F S Alban, 2nd Foot, (Wing Officer on probation 7th N I).

Lower Standard—Lieutenant W V Constable, R E, Sub-Lieut R W Preston, 68th Foot (attached to 9th N I), Surgeon Mac Gregor, Indian Medical Dept Serjt A Beaty, P W Dept and J W Shephard, subordinate Medical Dept.

Veterinary Surg W B Spooner, R A, is directed to proceed to Poona on special duty, and on arrival report himself to the Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon.

So much of G O C No 322, 19th May, as relates to Lieut M Mayne, 3rd Light Cavalry, is cancelled.

The undermentioned medical officers are placed on general duty Presidency Division:—Surgeon J B Eaton; Surgeon O H Channer; Surgeon C W Young; Surgeon H Mc Colman, M D, Surgeon D R Ross, M D.

The undermentioned Non-commissioned officers of the Bombay Unattached List have each been awarded the Medal with Gratuity of £5 for long service and good conduct under the provisions of G G O No 647 of 1876:—

Magazine Serjeants D Clements, A Wardin, F Deane, J Stirton, H Duke, H Mills, E Houuslow, W Myner, W Langley, E Appleby.

Armourer Private T Godier, attached to the grand Arsenal, will, on the expiration of the term of imprisonment awarded him by sentence of District Court Martial, join the Deolalee depot in view to his being sent to England by the first troop-ship of coming season.

The following orders are confirmed:—

66th Foot—Regt order, dated 1st June, appointing Lieut M E Rayner, Interpreter to the Regt in the absence of a qualified officers.

Sappers and Miners—Regtl order, dated 12th May directing Lieut G H W O'Sullivan, R E, to officiate as Adjt and Superintendent of Instruction, and Lieut W Coles, R E, to officiate as doing duty officer.

8th N I—Regtl order, dated 1st June, directing Lieut J W S Mercer, Wing Officer, to officiate as Qr Mr in addition to his own duties, vice Lieut Penton, officiating as Wing Commander.

Lieut and Adjt Bell, officiated as Wing Commdr in addition to his own duties from the 7th April to the 1st June.

20th N I—Regtl order, dated 31st May, appointing Jamedar Adhar Sing to be native Adjt on probation, vice Jamedar Narrain Sing, permitted to resign the appointment.

With reference to G O C No 262, 21st April last, the appointment of Lieut J H Yule, 11th Foot, to officiate as Qr Mr, was in addition to his own duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

15th Foot—Col J Wilkinson for six months in India, in extension of privilege leave.

34th Foot—Lieut E F Marriott to England, from date of embarkation to appear before a Medical Board.

Col J Wilkinson, 15th Foot, had leave on private affairs from the 10th to the 18th October 1876, both days inclusive.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, June 6.)

Mr W B Martin, Depy Mag and Depy Collr, Muddhepoorah is allowed leave on medical certificate for six months.

Mr C J O'Donnell, Offg Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, of the Chumparun, district, is transferred to the Sudder Station of Gay. Mr O'Donnell will officiate in the second grade of Joint-Mags and Depy Collrs.

Mr J G Ritchie, Asst Mag and Collr, Gya, is appointed to have charge of the Bettiah, division of the Chumparun district.

Mr F H B Skrine, Offg Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, is appointed to act until further orders in the first grade of Joint-Mag and Depy Collr.

Mr R C P Perry, Depy Mag Rajshahye, is transferred to the Sudder Station of the Purneah district.

Mr T B Land Collr of Customs, Calcutta, is allowed furlough for six months.

Mr J D Maclean, Depy Collr of Customs, is appointed to act as Collr of Customs, Calcutta.

Mr R M Waller, is appointed to act as Depy Collr of Customs, Calcutta.

Mr E J B Champman is appointed to be a Sub-Depy Collr of the first grade, and is posted to Chandbally.

Mr F A Dawson, Asst Supt, of Police, Cuttack, is appointed to act as Dist Supt of Police, Mozufferpore.

Mr C F Egerton Allen, is appointed to be Professor of Law in the Presidency College, as a temporary arrangement.

Mr J G Apcar, is appointed to be a Lecturer in Law in the Presidency College, as a temporary arrangement.

The following Surgns having reported their arrival from England, are appointed to do duty in the Presidency Genl Hospitals as a temporary measure;—Surgeons J Moorhead, G S Griffith,, and N J Taaffe.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Allahabad*, June 9.)

Revd A L Mitchell, Chaplain, Fatehgarh, fivemonths' privilege leave in Kashmir.

Col A G Davidson, Depy Commissioner, Jalaun, the usual subsidiary leave preparatory to retirement.

Inspector C A Philips to hold charge of the current duties of Asst Dist Supt of Police, Karwi sub-division, in the Banda district.

Lieut-Col P Wheeler, whose services had been placed temporarily at the disposal of this Government, to officiate as Cant Mag of Bareilly.

Revd J W Young Chaplain, from Chunar to Fategarh.

Mr F Tytler, Asst Engr, is appointed Depy Supt of the Roorkee Workshops.

Mr G A Campbell, Asst Engr, has passed the lower standard examination in Hindustani.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, MADRAS.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, May 28.

Col E F Waterman, (Europe), from Comdt 31st L I to Comdt 12th N I.

Col R G Lowis from 2nd in Comdt 28th, and Offg Comdt 31st L I to Comdt 31st L I.

Col W J Vizard, 2nd in Comd 12th N I to Offg Comdt 12th N I.

Lieut-Col F F R Bishop from Offg 2nd in Comd 28th N I to offg 2nd in Comd 28th N I.

Lieut Col S F M T Grant, Wing Comdr 12th N I to Offg 2nd in Comdg 12th N I.

Major C C Hewetson, Staff Corps, from general duty, Bangalore, to Offg Wing Comdr 26th N I.

Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards of the postings of the undermentioned Officers to the R A in this Command:—

Lieut W C Pollard and C H S Mercer.

Major F J Rivers, Staff Corps, from on arrival to general duty, Madras.

Lieut-Col C H Wilson, Deputy Judge Advocate, for six months. Lieut H A Rigg, R A, from 16th April to 15th October, G C Finlay, 26th N I, from 10th June to 31st August.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, June 14.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment;—

16th Bengal Cvy.—Lieut A De V Alexander, Officiating Squadron Officer 4th Bengal Cvy, to be Squadron Officer.

6th N I—Lieut C H Westmorland, 85th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal S C, to Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

Lieut F C Ord, R A, is directed to proceed from Umballa to Sitapur and join E. Battery, 19th Brigade, to which he has been posted.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery—Capt H C Magenis to England, to appear before a medical board.

3rd Hussars—Capt J P E Jervoise to England, for fifteen months.

1-2nd Foot—Lieut M Cust from 27th Aug to 27th Nov to remain in England, on private affairs.

1-5th Foot—Capt D G Beamish to England, to appear before a medical board,

1-8th Foot—Lient C B Porter to Calcutta, from 1st June to 15th Oct to study the native languages.

34th Foot—Lieut E F Marriott to Bombay, for one month, to appear before a medical board.

4-60th Rifles—Lieut Col R W Hinxman to Bombay, for one month, to appear before a medical board. Lieut E T H Hatton, for one month, and to England, for four months, on urgent private affairs.

6-8th Foot—Capt G F Marx to remain in England for four months one urgent private affairs.

109th Foot—Lieut T Lay to Calcutta, from 1st June to 28th Sept, to study thh native languages.

The Government of India having been pleased to extend to India the provisions of Clause 170, War Office Circulars, 1874, which sanctions the special extra issue of ten rounds per man of Martini Henry rifle ammunition, in order to afford an opportunity to the soldiers of gaining experience in firing with the new arm, officers commanding regiments which receive an equipment of Martini Henry rifles in India, will accordingly put forward indents on the Ordnance department for the same. This ammunition is to be expended, in such practices and at such distances, as commanding officers may consider will best teach the men the use of the new arm, but all the men available should be so practised as soon as the rains commence.

COURT MARTIALS.

Head Quarters, Simla, June 5.

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Morar on the 18th May, Sub-Lieut C A Fraser, 54th Regt, was arraigned on the following charge—

Charge—With highly insubordinate conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Morar, on or about the 25th April, when on duty as orderly officer, written and sent to the Adjutant of his regiment a letter containing the following insubordinate language "You can put any one else on duty to-day, as I do not intend to do any more duty;" and having, after 7-15 a m o'clock of the day named, performed none of his duties as orderly officer.

Finding—The finds that the prisoner is guilty of the charge. Sentence—The Court sentence the prisoner to be cashiered.

H S OBBARD, Colonel, President General Court Martial.
APPROVED AND CONFIRMED.
FRED P HAINES, General, Commander-in-Chief in India.

Head Quarters, Simla, June 6.

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Cawnpore on the 30th April, Jemadar Secunder Khan, 15th Bengal Cavalry, was arraigned on the following charges:—

First—Having, at Cawnpore, on or about the 19th Dec 1876, caused to be written and sent direct to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, instead of through the prescribed channel, a complaint against his commanding officer, Lieut Col G A Prendergast.

Second.—Behaving in a manner unbecoming the position and character of a Native officer, in having, at Cawnpore, on or about the 19th Dec 1876, in a written complaint, which he had caused to be written and sent to H E the Commander-in-Chief, falsely and maliciously accused his commanding officer, Lieut-Colonel G A Prendergast, of having demanded from him a sum of Rs. 500, and offered to promote him to the rank of Ressaldar, on payment of that sum.

Finding—The Court finds that the prisoner is not guilty of the charges.

TALBOT COX, Colonel, President.

Approved and Confirmed—Jemadar Secunder Khan has in a letter from the Court been fully and honorably acquitted of being the author of this calumnious petition, the sender of which I regret should remain undiscovered.

FRED. P. HAINES, General, Commander-in-Chief in India.

CALENDAR FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

From 11th to 17th June.

Date.	Remarkable Days.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
June.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Mon. 11	......	5 24	6 35	11 25 m, 10 49 a	4 30 m, 5 20 a
Tues. 12	......	5 24	6 35	0 6 a, 11 37 a	5 14 m, 6 4 a
Wed. 13	The Overland Mail may be expected to-day ...	5 21	6 35	0 51 a	6 2 m, 6 51 a
Th. 14	......	5 24	6 35	0 29 m, 1 33 a	6 50 m, 7 39 a
Fri 15	......	5 24	6 36	1 24 m, 2 18 a	7 39 m, 8 33 a
Sat. 16	......	5 24	6 36	2 24 m, 3 4 a	8 31 m, 9 30 a
Sun. 17	Third Sunday after Trinity	5 25	6 37	3 28 m, 3 55 a	9 26 m, 10 30 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SMITH—June 9th, at Poona, the wife of Mr. Donald Smith, Adjutant General's Department, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

McCANN—BADER—June 7th, at St. Peter's, Mazagon, W. H. McCann, Esq., Superintendent Coast Guard Service, Salt Department, to Emma Louisa, only daughter of the late Professor J. A. Bader, of Leipsic University, Germany.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DENNISTON—June 2nd, at Futehgarh, the wife of J. L. Denniston, C.S., of a son.
HAILES—June 3rd, at Bareilly, the wife of Captain W. Hailes, 37th N. I., of a daughter.
JEFFRIES—June 5th, at Naini Tal, the wife of Mr. E Jeffries, Forest Department, of a daughter.
MACKAY.—June 2nd, at Meean Meer, the wife of G. Mackay, Army Commissariat Department, of a son.
MONGHTON.—June 6th, at Palveram, the wife of Capt. F. Monghton, Adjutant 39th N. I., of a son.
WHAYTE—June 7th, at Calcutta, the wife of J. Whayte, of a son.

DEATHS.

COOK—June 5th, at Coimbatore, Alexander Home, the beloved child of J. H. Cook, Esq., Madras Survey, aged 2 years and 10 months.
COAKER—June 8th, at Madras, after a few hours' illness, Charlotte Evelyn, the beloved child of Captain W. H. Coaker, R. E., aged 2 years and 7 months.
CASE—May 13th, at Campbellpore, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. M. F. M. Case, aged 3 months, 3 weeks, and 6 days.
McMURPHY—June 5th, at Arundel House, Mussoorie, Allan George, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. McMurphy, aged 18 days.
MIDWINTER.—May 27th, Edwin Midwinter, of typhoid fever, deeply regretted by all whose privilege it was to know him, aged 23.
NEWING—June 4th, at Calcutta, Thomas F Newing, aged 75.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1877.

THE Turkish general in Armenia has made another retrograde movement in the direction of Erzeroum by shifting his camp from Koprikoi to Hassan Kaleh, and it may safely be predicted that he will be unable to stop there if the Russian column advancing by the Olti road is in any strength. For, while the plain of Erzeroum is separated on the east from the plain of Hassan Kaleh by the Devé Boynon hills, which General Williams fortified in 1855 and which might be held against an army advancing by the roads from Kars and Bayazid, the Olti road debouches into the plain on the further side of the river—the eastern branch of the Euphrates—which skirts, at a distance of four or five miles, the northern face of the city. A force marching by this road could, therefore, turn the position between Erzeroum and Hassan Kaleh and at once attack the city. There should be no impediment now to the Russian movements in Armenia, for both Mr. Morier and Colonel Macdonald Kinneir tell us that in the middle of June the weather is good, supplies are abundant, and the roads are excellent, "and well calculated," says Kinneir, "for the transportation of artillery." It is odd that we hear nothing of the Batoum column. Can it have masked that port and detached troops to join in the advance on Erzeroum? From the Danube we still get nothing but rumours which are obviously mere guesses.

THE deep-seated and intense dissatisfaction with which the whole English population of India regard the present government of the country is rapidly assuming the dimensions of a grave political danger. It would be a weak expression of the feeling which prevails to say that Lord Salisbury, the Autocrat of India, and his Viceregal Agent, Lord Lytton, have not a single friend left among Anglo-Indians; we are guilty of no exaggeration when we declare that there are very few Englishmen, of whatever degree, subject to their rule, by whom they are not hated and dispised. The discontent is no longer confined to those outsiders or adventurers who come out to India merely to make their fortunes, and whom success has always exposed to be the butts of the envy, and failure of the scorn, of the monopolists of political power and social distinction. It has spread now through every department of the public service; and English officials of all ranks are equally disgusted with the policy enforced throughout that Empire which they have been enrolled to administer and to defend. A candid inquiry will show how well-founded is this antipathy to the statecraft which has culminated in the new imperialism of Lords Salisbury and Lytton. Some twenty years ago, in the years immediately succeeding the Sepoy War, India made some real approaches to the adoption of representative institutions. The presence in the Governor General's Legislative Council of Judges of the Supreme Court secured an element of independent criticism which gave life to the debates, and had the invaluable effect of stimulating all classes of Anglo-Indian society to take a keen interest in public affairs and especially to discuss with freedom and intelligence new projects of law brought forward by the Executive Government. This first growth of public spirit was uprooted by the Constitution of 1862, which excluded the Judges from the Council and left it composed entirely of nominees of the Executive Government and chiefly of great officials. From that time till now the work of legislation has been steadily proceeded with in such a manner as to eliminate one by one those principles of liberty which are jealously guarded by the English law. Under the pretence of codifying or revising the law such men as Sir Henry Maine, Sir Fitzjames Stephen, and Sir Arthur Hobhouse have systematically laboured to build up a despotism in India, and to level down Englishmen resident in this country to the footing of natives by exalting the authority of the State and erasing the rights of individuals. Great lawyers have occasionally become famous as popular champions, but the natural tendency of a study of the law is to make men prefer order to liberty and regard with impatience the intrusion of what we may call the right of private judgment into the domain of politics. Sir Fitzjames Stephen is an admirable type of the mere lawyer, who has an imperious contempt for the unlearned and unscientific mob, and conceives that it is the province of the State to dictate to the people what they shall think, say, and do, and to regulate without the slightest care for their wishes every act of their daily life. He was known before he came out to India for his disdain of the popular institution of trial by jury, an institution which has indeed lost much of its value in England because of the effectual control public opinion now exercises over judges and magistrates, but which is an effectual safeguard elsewhere against the abuse of power by the servile officers of an arbitrary Government; and since his return to England he has distinguished himself by a clumsy attempt to refute Mill's perfect essay on "Liberty"—the gem of all the philosopher's writings—and by the eagerness with which he has rushed to the front to applaud the Indian Secretary of State for setting his heel on all that remained of judicial independence in India. With the aid of this legal bully, and of his worthy successor, Sir A. Hobhouse, the Government of India has gradually subverted in this country the free constitution which Englishmen are supposed to carry with them for their own protection into all parts of Her Majesty's dominions; and for some time past we have ceased in this country to live under the English law. Even in the days of the East India Company, when interlopers were denied all political rights and spoken of as "vermin," their position was better than it is now; for the Supreme Courts in the Presidency towns watched with ceaseless vigilance over their civil rights as Englishmen. The point we have now reached is that a magistrate may, on his own evidence, sentence a European British subject summarily to two years' imprisonment, and that the Judges of the High Court are bound, on pain of dismissal, to encourage the magistrates to pass such sentences in all cases in which the offender is charged with violating the policy of the Executive Government.

That policy, as set forth in the despatches of the Secretary of State in the Fuller and Weld cases, consists in a determination to win the affections of the natives of this country by pandering on all occasions to their prejudices. Even bad laws may not operate unfairly if the judges and magistrates charged with executing them are independent men; but the chief end and aim of the present rulers of India seems to be to destroy the very feeling of independence in subordinate officers of the State and to reduce them to the condition of parts of a great machine. Not many years ago the lot of the Indian Civil Servant was probably the happiest that man could hope to possess. Entrusted with great administrative and judicial powers which he exercised freely to the best of his judgment, he could at the same time express frankly his opinions on public affairs in newspapers or reviews; and, the more pungent his criticisms, the stronger was his chance of attaining distinction in the service of the State. But now all this is changed. The appetite for abitrary power grows with what it feeds on; and, having disposed of the great body of non-official Englishmen, the founders of the new Indian Empire considered that their work would remain incomplete till they had reduced the Anglo-Indian officials also to the state of "dumb, driven cattle." It might have been supposed that Lord Northbrook went far enough to satisfy this desire by his resolute efforts to centralize all power in his own hands and to prohibit criticism of the Viceregal policy not by individual civilians only, but even by the provincial governments. But he wished to play the tyrant on his own account and to keep the supreme power in India instead of transferring it to Westminster. Lord Salisbury, however, was bent on applying to the Viceroy himself the measure that great officer had applied to others; so he chose a more supple instrument to give effect to his commands. The appointment of Lord Lytton to succeed Lord Northbrook in the Viceroyalty is generally regarded as a most audacious practical joke. Lord Beaconsfield is a great humourist; and he may have wished to show that he could outdo the pleasant caprice of Cervantes in making Sancho Panza Governor of Barataria. But we are inclined to treat the appointment seriously, for there must have been method in the seeming madness of a Ministry which sent out to this country a Viceroy bound to render in all things to the Secretary of State that "loyal and unhesitating obedience" which he exacts from everybody else in India. Lord Lytton is not so much a Viceroy as a Delegate, and he in his turn desires apparently to have no independent officers under him, but only delegates. Take, for example, the nomination of Sir Richard Temple to control the administration of the famine in Bombay and Madras. We cannot affect to be surprised at Sir Richard's failure in Madras. He would have failed in Bombay, if the policy he came to carry out had not been that of Sir Philip Wodehouse and General Kennedy, and if he had not had the good sense to abstain from intermeddling on this side of India. The Government of Madras ought to have been left in like manner to carry out its own policy; and, if the Duke of Buckingham did not do his duty, he should have been superseded. But to leave him in office and at the same time send a Delegate to lecture him on the policy which was agreeable to the source of supreme power dwelling at Simla, or Westminster, or the Fiji Islands, or God knows where, was to insure failure beforehand. We are glad, for our own part, to see that such interference has kindled the resentment of Madras, though we could have wished that this resentment had taken some other shape than a raid against economy. Life in any form is better than death; and the fear that overshadows us is that the voice of free criticism may be utterly extinguished in India. No man who watches the signs of the times can help being struck with the amazing development of sycophancy which has followed the declaration of the Prince of Wales that he is fond of the natives with their cringing ways and thinks Anglo-Indians ought to be snubbed. Lords Salisbury and Lytton vie with one another in satisfying the wish of His Royal Highness. The Secretary of State, having now destroyed the original conception of a Council of India by removing all the independent members and filling their places with creatures of his own, can get their signatures to any despatch in which he sanctions the decrees of his delegates in India. So we have it authoritatively declared that a judge must treat as a brute, a coward, and a criminal fit only to associate with murderers, any Englishman who, on whatever provocation, boxes a native's ears; and that, on the other hand, an English official who wishes to put the law in force against a Brahmin must not proceed against a member of the holy caste of Hindoos as if he were an ordinary human being but must go down on his bended knees, and, "with bated breath and whispering humbleness," entreat him to be good enough to obey the law. Unless Englishmen can be found willing to carry out this new policy, it is apparent from Lord Salisbury's despatch in the Fuller case that they will soon be superseded by tractable natives.

Lord Salisbury's ambition appears to be to convert India into a new Byzantine Empire—the epithet will recall his recent diplomatic triumph at Constantinople—in which his love of arbitrary power and impatience of criticism may find the gratification denied him in the free public life of England. He and Lord Lytton seem to take it for granted that, secure in the inviolable fidelity of the British army and the grateful affection of the natives, they may play what tricks they please in India; and that, even if they succeed in disgusting the whole civil community of Anglo-Indians and driving them out of the country, the Viceroy may still send out the army to win victories for him and himself remain at Simla to be crowned with laurels by his faithful bodyguard of Bengalee Baboos and Mahratta Brahmins. Possibly, this calculation may be well-founded, though British soldiers are by no means wanting in the pride of race, and though even the natives have taken just alarm at the encroachments of the Executive on the Judicial power in an Empire created expressly for their benefit; but meanwhile we are glad Mr. Lowe has resolved to ask the Parliament of England if it desires to convert its Indian Empire into a huge Imperial prison for both the bodies and the souls of all who dwell therein. The Government of India has crushed out now almost every semblance of freedom in the country except the press, and that will soon be attacked. If it cannot be undermined with bribes and cajoleries, it will be exposed to persecution, for free speech is the one thing Lords Salisbury and Lytton have made up their minds not to tolerate. We await, therefore, with natural anxiety, the result of Mr. Lowe's motion and we hope the English people will refuse to endorse the policy of setting up a tyranny in India and making the service of Her Majesty the Empress of India intolerable to highminded English gentlemen.

"COLONEL THUILLIER has been reappointed "Surveyor General." Is this brief announcement in the *Government Gazette* the only answer Government deign to favour the public with, in reply to the accusations which Colonel Macdonald offered to prove? Is this the broad daylight of which the Viceroy says he has no fear? Is it not rather the twilight—nay! the night—"black as Erebus" which Lord Lytton himself declares has been so disastrous to the formation of public opinion and to the credit of our rulers in India. If Colonel Macdonald's accusations were false, let it be shown that they were false. Let the vindication of the Surveyor General be as public as the condemnation of Colonel Macdonald. The public have a right to demand this. For, while famine succeeds famine and the resources of the Empire are strained to the uttermost, lakhs upon lakhs of rupees are being spent yearly upon a Department whose management has been publicly challenged and publicly condemned. If this expensive Department is to be kept up, the tax-payers are entitled to know that their money is being spent to the best advantage. A glance at the maps will show that the progress of the survey during the last few years contrasts strongly and strangely with the progress made while the Department was under different management. Is this Department (some two hundred years in advance of the requirements of the people) to live for ever, that the work is permitted to crawl along as if the continued existence of the Department and the pay of its high officers were the only interests concerned? It is high time that "broad daylight" should be let in upon this dark Department, otherwise the censure of Colonel Macdonald must still continue to be reckoned with the Fuller Minute, the no-memorial rules, the Frontier policy, and the Weld case, as some of the greatest blots of the present administration.

THE MONSOON.

THE following telegram was received on Saturday by Messrs. Nicol and Co., from their agent at Carwar:—"June 9. The monsoon burst yesterday in a mild form. Raining."

The monsoon has set in at Beypore with continuous rain, day and night.

A Cannanore correspondent writes, "The monsoon due here some time ago, only set in last week. We have had heavy showers of rain accompanied with thunder and lightning. The wells and tanks have again attained their usual depth of water."

DEPARTURE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR FOR POONA.

HIS EXCELLENCY Sir Richard Temple, accompanied by members of his staff, left from the Byculla Station of the G. I. P. Railway Company by the 2 o'clock mail train on Saturday last for Poona, where a meeting of the Legislative Council will be held to-day. His Excellency, who arrived at the station a few minutes before 2 p.m., shook hands with some of the gentlemen present on the platform, and had a conversation with the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs, who returned from Mahableshwur on Thursday afternoon last and was a passenger by the mail train to Poona on Saturday. The train was delayed sometime while His Excellency's kit was being put into a waggon; and during that interval His Excellency walked up and down the platform and had a long conversation with Sir Frank Souter. To the train were attached from the Boree Bunder station two saloons and two other carriages for the accommodation of His Excellency, his staff, and servants. Before the train started at 2-20 p.m., twenty minutes behind the proper time, Mr. Lestock Reid, Commissioner of Customs, who was a passenger in a first-class carriage, and whom Sir Richard wished to speak on certain matters, was invited to take a seat in his Excellency's saloon, and he did so. The following officers on the personal staff accompanied His Excellency:—Mr. Buckland, Private Secretary; Dr. Waters, Surgeon; Captain Rivett-Carnac, Military Secretary; and Captain Dean-Pitt, Captain Anderson, and Jemadar Shaik Mahomed Cassum, aides-de-camp. Captain Frith, aide-de-camp, left for Poona on Wednesday last.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

THE attempt to form a volunteer corps in Bombay promises to be something more than a mere flash in the pan; a spark has been struck which has life and fire in it, and which is likely to develop into something tangible in a very short time. A list is being obtained of gentlemen who desire to join the proposed corps, and who *mean work*; and when a hundred names are down, a Committee of gentlemen will wait upon the Governor, Sir Richard Temple, and solicit his support to the movement. In this way, and with the assistance of Government, the nucleus of what it is hoped will soon prove a thriving corps will be formed. Already, upwards of fifty names have been enrolled, and we are sure it is only necessary for the fact that it is intended to push forward the project with vigour to be made known, to induce many others to come forward and join. It is earnestly hoped that all absurd class distinctions, which in Bombay latterly have unfortunately become somewhat marked, will be entirely set aside, and that all Europeans will work heartily and amicably together. We are requested to state that any one who wishes to join may have his name placed on the list by writing to "W.," care of the *Bombay Gazette*."

A VOLUNTEER CORPS OF ENGINEERS PROPOSED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As I have no doubt that a Volunteer Corps will shortly be formed in Bombay, and that the usual discussion will then arise as to what the corps shall be—Guards, Rifles, Cavalry, or Artillery—on the principle that there is nothing like leather, may I suggest that a corps of engineer volunteers would be most valuable in Bombay.

When once volunteers have learnt their drill, they are very apt to get tired of the whole thing and slack off. The reasons are not difficult to find. Drill in itself soon ceases to be interesting. Field days are useful and interesting to the officers, but scarcely so to the privates, particularly such field days as are to be got on the Bombay *maidan*. Love of shooting keeps up the interest with many, but all are not good shots. *Esprit de corps* and rivalry with other corps acts upon others; here emulation with other volunteer corps would be wanting. If, moreover, it is difficult to keep up the requisite enthusiasm at home how much more so would it be out here, where all things pall rapidly on our enervated tastes.

At the stage, however, when an infantry volunteer has learnt his drills, and thinks he knows all about it, the real work of an engineer begins, and the amount and variety of interesting instruction is endless. Torpedo work, running up temporary batteries of sand bags, earthworks, cotton bales, and spar bridging, pontooning, entrenchments, stockades, field telegraph, gabion, and fascine making, &c., &c.,—for many of which Bombay, with its splendid harbour, islands, and creeks, affords admirable facilities,—would give constant variety to the work, and there would be always something new to learn. For those who are fond of riding, a mounted troop might be added. Another advantage an Engineer Volunteer Corps would possess would be, that there is always in Bombay a large number of R. E. officers, many of whom would take an interest in the work, so that the corps would obtain a larger number of *regular* officers than usually falls to the lot of volunteer corps, and would be rendered proportionately more efficient.

R. E.

THE DRAINAGE OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see that my letter on this question appeared in your paper simultaneously with a report by the Municipal Engineer on the same subject, in which he proposes a modification of Major Tulloch's scheme. When Major Tulloch published his report there was a review of it in the columns of your contemporary. In that review it was pointed out that Major Tulloch had created for himself needless difficulties, by carrying his main sewer to an unnecessary depth and distance by extending it up to Sion. Mr. Walton now adopts the opinion of the reviewer, and curtails the length of the main drain—so far so good, but Mr. Walton, like his predecessor, Major Tulloch, makes one most important and vital omission in his project; and that omission would cause such fearful results that it would be better, infinitely better, to allow the drainage of Bombay to remain as it is. I need not mention what the omission is, because it must be patent to every body who has studied the subject. When he revises his scheme he will find that the providing of what he has omitted will add 100 per cent. to his estimate! The report now gravely submitted to the Municipal Councillors is like the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out.

M. Y.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the report of the last meeting of the Town Council, I find that Mr. Grant, the Municipal Commissioner, said that he had received from Madame Tasca the sum of Rs. 150 on account of the use of the Gardens for three nights. I think a more correct explanation of this payment should be made to the public. That sum has been made up as follows,

Madame Tasca for three nights,	... Rs. 100
Mr. Dave Carson for one night,	... " 50

Mr. Carson has unfortunately met with but scant support, and I do not see why he should be deprived of his share of the credit in this liberal donation. Pray give even to the Devil (Dave) his due.

A NEUTRAL FRIEND.

OUR ICE SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your Baroda correspondent's letter signed "Coals" gives one an idea of the unfair manner Tudor's Bombay agency treats their customers, by whom the company live. It is said that during this year only one-third of the quantity of ice required at Bombay and the out-stations has come to hand from Boston. Ice has been doled out with a very sparing hand to Bombay customers, whilst up-country people have had to do without any, a most unfair thing, as out-station people are just as much its customers as Bombay folk, and share and share alike is recognized as a guiding principle where short commons are necessary. But the strangest thing is, that our ice supply is endeavoured to be guarded by a committee of Government officials, whose affair it is to see that Tudor's people keep up a supply of ice to meet the demand—it is to be presumed—for out-stations as well as the Bombay demand. There was a hitch somewhere last year by Tudor's people, and now again the committee have come off second best. But who suffers? Probably the agency makes sure that Government house have a supply of ice as well as the members of the ice committee; but others do not get the ice they want. A correspondent in the *Gazette* said the other day that he got 3 lbs. when ordering 16. At present I am told we are dependent upon Madras for what little ice is given out in Bombay, whilst at Poonah people pay four annas a pound for ice which they get from Madras. H. E. the Governor, I see by the papers, is off for Poonah. Will H. E. refuse to receive ice from Tudor Co. at an anna the pound, when he knows that his neighbours at Poonah have to pay four times as much for their ice?

Q.

A VOLUNTEER CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was glad to see W.'s letter and your leading article advocating the formation of a Bombay Rifle Volunteer Corps. It is a disgrace to us, that in this respect Calcutta, and even, I believe, Madras, should be ahead of Bombay. The present time, when the interests of Great Britain are so seriously menaced, that every Englishman who properly appreciates and is becomingly proud of the glorious Empire bequeathed to him by his ancestors, and acquired by a policy very different from that of "peace at any price," now so unhappily in vogue, longs to hear that war has been declared by the British Government against the Czar, is a peculiarly fit moment for private citizens to do what they can to help in the development of the latent military resources of the nation.

In Bombay our powers of aiding in the great work may be small, but let us not be slack in coming forward with that aid. With proper encouragement from Government and the appointment of a popular Adjutant (this is of course indispensable), there is good reason for hoping that a Volunteer Corps may be formed here of a more robust and lasting constitution than its predecessors.

MARTLET.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was pleased to see from "W.'s" letter in Friday's *Gazette*, that there seems a chance of getting up a Volunteer Corps in Bombay. A great number of the men who doubtless would be willing to join, have already served in the Volunteer ranks at home, and consequently would not require to be taught the rudiments of the drill again. I would propose that a meeting of those interested in the movement should be held in the Town Hall, or some equally public place, and a committee formed of the leading gentlemen of the city to invite the assistance of the local Government in obtaining competent officers to drill the corps.

From Lord Lytton's utterances at a review of the Calcutta volunteers there seems no doubt that the Imperial Government will be only too glad to encourage Volunteers, and there is, apparently, no reason why Bombay should not have as strong a corps as her rival on the Hooghly. At the same time it will be as well to obtain the sanction of Government first, before taking any very active steps in the matter in order to avoid the humiliating position in which the "Imperial Naval Volunteers" have been placed by the refusal of Government to recognise that body.

Bombay, June 9.

X.

THE HIGH MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I trust you will allow me to make some observations with regard to the leading article which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* last Monday, and in which Dr. Blaney was taken to task for stating that the mortality was so high as 80 in the 1,000, and that "nothing was being done to diminish" that high rate. It seemed to me on reading that article (and I have seen nothing as yet to make me change my opinion), that the arguments were somewhat disingenuous. Dr. Blaney has explained the first statement, and it seems to be perfectly true that there are some days on which the mortality is so excessive as to touch the number stated; and, at all events, the death-rate is evidently so high that a slight over-statement—when the thing is being put in round numbers—is quite excusable.

I do not remember how long it is since statistics were given in the *Bombay Gazette*—it must be about three months ago—showing that the monthly increment of increase of population was scarcely appreciable, and in the article in last Monday's issue it was stated, in a way to take away one's breath, that the population of Bombay had risen from something over six hundred thousand up to a million! Is it strange that one should be somewhat incredulous?

But the second of Dr. Blaney's two statements, it seems to me, has been left untouched. It is, of course, comforting to learn that the deaths from cholera are so few as scarcely to affect the death-rate; and it must be reassuring to the people of Bombay to know that the Health Department is so active and energetic in its efforts to protect them from so much dreaded a disease as cholera. I am not aware, however, that this is a new feature in the working of the Health Department. I believe I am not far wrong in stating that the activity referred to is just the routine method of dealing with cholera wherever and whenever it appears, and any neglect to do what has been done would be culpable. I fail, therefore, to see that the cholera question can be brought forward as evidence that Dr. Blaney is wrong when he says, that "nothing is being done to diminish" the present high mortality, seeing that cholera is not one of the factors in the production of that high rate, and that the Health Department is not doing anything unusual when it adopts ordinary measures and precautions to prevent cholera from gaining a foothold in Bombay. It cannot be doubted that Dr. Blaney means, by the statement he made, that no effort of a special kind is being made to bring down the death-rate. In the early part of last year, when small-pox had raised the death-rate nearly as high as it is now, efforts of a very special kind were made which must have helped very materially to drive away a loathsome contagious specific fever. The Vaccination establishment was increased, and vaccinators actually went out into the streets and gullies, where they vaccinated every one who was willing to submit to the operation. Nor was this all. Special hospitals were erected in different parts of the city into which the small-pox patients were received. By prophylactic measures, as well as by special efforts to limit the disease, and diminish the number of *foci* of contagion, something was done to diminish the number of deaths.

It may be said that there is no special disease to grapple with, as there was last year. That leads me to refer to a statement which Dr. Blaney made over two months ago, to the effect that relapsing or famine fever was prevalent in Bombay, and that it was the cause of the high mortality. A number of the disciples of Æsculapius, and I think a leader in your own columns, scouted the idea that relapsing fever existed, or ever did exist, or ever could exist, within the limits of the island, excepting in Dr. Blaney's heated imagination. Then we were told that Dr. Cook and Dr. Vandyke Carter—both careful observers and scientific experts—had been appointed to make an investigation and to report on the so-called relapsing fever. *What has become of that report?* If these gentlemen have arrived at the conclusion that there is no relapsing fever, why should the city be deprived of the comfort of knowing that Dr. Blaney had given a false alarm? If, on the other hand, there is really relapsing fever in Bombay, is it right that it should be kept concealed from the people of Bombay? Would it not be wiser to publish the result of the investigation, and set people's minds at rest? It is the *silence* regarding so important a matter that seems to me so inexplicable. One is apt to become suspicious when there is dawdling over a matter that calls for prompt action on the part of the authorities. If Government were not above suspicion, one would almost fancy that there was some motive at the bottom of such delay—such, for instance, as the fear that the existence of relapsing fever might be adduced as a proof of the failure of the Famine policy. Or is it red tape that is at work—officialism dissatisfied that so important an utterance should be made by a private individual, even although known to be actuated by disinterested motives? Is the shuffling regarding this fever question intended to teach Dr. Blaney that he must keep silence, or at least that he must not venture to speak without first consulting the *Dii Majores*?

I do not always admire the way Dr. Blaney gives expression to his opinions, and would be cautious in pinning my faith to his *dictum*, but I think he has not been fairly used. Can you throw any light on the matter, Mr. Editor?

June 6.

DELTA.

*** We agree with our correspondent that the report of Drs. Cook and Carter should have been published long ago. These gentlemen were appointed to give an opinion on a question of great and pressing public interest, and it is not fair that their report should be withheld till it has become practically useless. Our correspondent is in error in supposing that we said three months ago that population in Bombay was nearly stationary. On the contrary, we argued that it had greatly increased.—ED. B. G.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

NANDGAON, 6TH JUNE.

THE monotony of this small but rising station has been agreeably interrupted by a wedding, which took place on Tuesday. Owing to the absence on furlough of the clergyman appointed to minister to the railway employes, and the illness of the chaplain at Deolalee, the service was taken by the Rev. C. Gilder of Bombay. At the appointed hour (10 a.m) the waiting-room was filled with the friends of the happy couple, and the marriage solemnized according to the usual form. In the evening, Mr. Gilder held divine service in the waiting-room, returning to Bombay by the mail-train on Wednesday.

Much distress would appear to prevail amongst the poorer classes of natives, who in some instances seek to relieve it by robbing the grain waggons while in motion, when they can get a chance. Half a dozen of these poor wretches captured in the act have just been brought in and now await trial.

One or two fires, involving however no very serious loss, have lately occurred on goods trains between this and Jubbulpore.

The heat in the middle of the day is very trying.

TUMKUR, JUNE 4.

SINCE writing my last to you, we have had the rain, the blessed rain, and plenty of it too, and now all fear of a water-famine is over—at any rate, the ryots and those who have any cattle are ploughing away cheerily, and are in good heart and great spirits. The grass is springing up all round, fresh, green, and tender, and the remaining cattle are saved. The loss in cattle in the district has been something appalling. The other day one of the officers on famine duty asked a *kulkarni* how many cattle he had, and he answered none. "How many had you this time last year?" "Fifty-two," replied the man; "this has been a bad year, sahib"—and he turned on one side to hide a tear, a genuine one, not the crocodile affair a native can generally call up at will. But this loss is only one case out of very many. They are sowing *cholum* (or *jowarri*, as it is called in Bombay), for it is a quick growing crop, and they will be able to feed themselves sooner than by sowing *raji*, the staple crop of Mysore.

How quickly news flies in India. There is always a very large annual emigration of coolies from the plain taluks of this province to the western or hilly taluks, or as we call them the *malnad* (literally, the rainy country). This is in consequence of the large demand for labour on the numerous coffee estates there. This being such a bad year, the emigration has been larger than usual. These people have already heard of the rainfall in their respective taluks, and I have lately passed hundreds hurrying back to "their own, their native land."

The rain has put an end to the cholera, thank God. I mentioned in my last the circumstances of poor Wosdeveh's death; within two days of my writing that letter, another officer, the Deputy Commissioner, was attacked. He had a very severe bout of it indeed, but, thanks to a strong constitution, and having European officers with him, he recovered. He was very much shaken however, and has had to take leave, and is now in your own good city. I have heard rumours, and I see them confirmed by an extract from a Madras paper which appears in your issue of the 24th ult., that the dismissal to their villages of those fed in the kitchens is contemplated. Anything more ill-judged or precipitate I never heard. The people in *our* kitchens are paupers, *pur et simple*, and to turn them away now, would be equivalent to going round and cutting all their throats. How on earth are the poor wretches to live? They cannot subsist on water only, which is the only sustenance mother earth affords to man in this part of the world. Until the crops are well above ground, and weeding commences, the very poor cannot find food or employment other than that provided by Government; and, until weeding does commence, instead of the numbers in the kitchens decreasing, they will steadily increase. Supplying them with clothes and money, will not help them, for your ryot is as improvident as the proverbial Jack ashore for a spree; and the sums given them will soon be dissipated.

Why have natives not been made use of in this crisis? We have heard much lately of their superiority to European officers for all administrative purposes. Here would have been a grand opportunity of testing their powers. Perhaps your correspondent "C," who holds that covenanted civilians are above the average of Englishmen, and considers that natives should hold Indian appointments in preference to ordinary Englishmen, will be able to solve this riddle.

KHANDALLA, JUNE 8.

THE work of sloping down the sides of the hills over the line of railway is progressing briskly, in spite of the reduction in the number of the work people who fled in terror at the fear of cholera. The completion of the work will now have to be deferred until after the rains, and it is expected that it will be completed about this time next season. About 75,000 brass (200,000 cubic yards), which is equivalent to about 400,000 tons of earth and stones, will remain to be excavated and removed. At present the blasted material is all required to be brought up the sides and heaped up on the high ground, but as the work progresses downwards, a temporary bridge will be erected over the line from which the earth and stones will be hurled down into the valley below. Mr. Riddle, the energetic Railway Resident Engineer, has availed himself of this opportunity of reducing the heavy gradients of the public road, which has considerably improved our only carriage drive on the hill. I hope he will be able to do the same service to that portion of the Company's road which leads to the station. It is very much cut up, and sadly wants looking after.

We of this Presidency are not blessed with many health-restoring hill stations, and we ought to be very careful how we make light of the few sanitaria we have within easy reach. We have seen how much Mahableshwur has suffered in reputation this year on account of vague or exaggerated reports of the breaking out of cholera or small-pox in that beautiful resort. Should there be one or two more empty seasons like this one at Mahableshwur, the landlords will not think it worth their while to repair their properties, and I should not be surprised were the houses to diminish by degrees and grow inconveniently less ere long. Khandalla kept up its reputation, and in the middle of the season the station was exceptionally full of visitors, many picnics to the Karli caves and Coorunda were planned and carried out, and many more were on the *tapis*. Those who had run up to escape from the grilling climate of Bombay, and those who had come from Poona and its roasting plains, were very grateful for the change, and would have prolonged their stay to the middle of June, as they had nothing to fear in case of a sudden break of the monsoon, for the railway station is within very easy reach, and palkies and ponies can be had on the shortest possible notice. But suddenly their water-supply was cut short by the military authorities here, and some busybodies spread exaggerated reports of the breaking out of cholera among the villagers and the railway work people, which had the effect of driving many visitors away, and rendering the station prematurely empty. This is much to be regretted, and I trust Doctors Nolan and Keays, who were called upon by Government and also by the Railway Company to report on the condition of the contractor's camp (who have expressed themselves satisfied with the cleanliness of the labourers' dwellings and with the sanitary measures adopted for the preservation of the work people's health), will condemn those who spread alarming reports of the breaking out of disease here, and thus created a panic.

Last year I wrote to you about the filthy state of the tank in the bazaar here, on which the majority of the villagers depend for their water-supply. The water is most unwholesome, and I hear that the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. Nolan, who was here the other day, has given it as his opinion, that the cause of the cholera which broke out in this village was traceable to the dirty and impure water of this tank. It was originally constructed—a benevolent work—by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, as also the dhurrumsala near it, and devoted to the public use. It is under P. W. D. superintendence, and I think that Department ought to keep it clean. I am very glad to hear that Dr. Nolan has recommended that it be thoroughly cleaned out, and he has also suggested that a pure supply of water for the villagers should be obtained from the large reservoir which the G. I. P. Railway has built near Lanowli—about three miles from here. It is a beautiful sheet of water: the bund is about 50 feet high and 1,400 feet long. It is built of solid masonry, and is about 35 feet thick at the bottom. On the 2nd inst. the height of water in this reservoir was 37 feet. Its capacity for holding water is estimated at about 19,000,000 gallons, and its construction has cost the Company about Rs. 1,60,000. Pipes have already been laid from it up to Lanowli, and as far as the Reversing Station on this side, and all the locomotive engines are supplied from it. The Company has been liberal enough to allow the people of Lanowli to freely use this water, and I hope they will soon see their way to extend this privilege also to us at Khandalla, for they can do this without incurring any extra expenditure, as the pipes already pass through Khandalla on their way to the Reversing Station. So long as the people in Khandalla village had the pure and clean spring water from the *Mour tanki* to drink, no cholera appeared, but as soon as this tank was closed to them by the military authorities this year, and they were driven to drinking the stinking and stagnant water of the bazaar tank, they had a visitation of cholera and other diseases. The *Mour tanki* has been freely used by the people from time out of mind, and I very much question the right of the military authorities to deprive us of this our only pure water supply during the hottest part of the year for the exclusive benefit of the soldiers.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MILITARY *EMEUTE* AT HERAT.

LAHORE, JUNE 9.

The Ameer having ordered issue of one month's pay to the troops at Herat, in part of arrears due to them, they broke out into mutiny, refusing to receive the pay, and attacking and wounding the General with stones. On the son of Arsla Khan becoming security for the balance due, they accepted the pay and were appeased. Punishment was awarded to the officers of the mutinous regiments, but it was subsequently remitted.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE EXPECTED PASSAGE OF THE DANUBE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 8.

Latest accounts agree in the expectation that the Russians will make the passage of the Danube at Nikopoli.

THE WAR IN ARMENIA.

Advices from the seat of war in Armenia state that the main Turkish Army under Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha is encamped at Hassan Kaleh.

FRANCE.

PARIS, JUNE 8.

The President of the Paris Municipal Council has been sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment for having attacked Marshal MacMahon in a speech.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS ON THE PEACE QUESTION.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that the Russian Press in discussing the rumoured probable peace negotiations are indignant at the notion of Russia being satisfied with peace without obtaining solid guarantees.

ALLEGED REPULSE OF THE RUSSIANS.

According to unofficial despatches received, the Russians yesterday attempted the passage of the Danube between Nikopoli and Sistova, but were repulsed by a strong cannonade from the Turkish side of the river.

MOVEMENTS OF THE CZAR.

His Imperial Majesty the Czar has paid a visit to Bucharest.

THE WAR IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

Latest advices from the seat of war in Armenia state that the Russians have occupied Ardanutsch to the west of Ardahan.

THE BERLIN PAPERS ON THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

BERLIN, 9TH JUNE.

The Berlin papers consider that the dissolution of the present French Chamber of Deputies would imply the triumph of the Ultramontane party, and would involve Europe in a general conflagration.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JUNE 8, NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	71,000	bales.
Amount forwarded	4,000	do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats	12,000	do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton	25,000	do.
Do. do. do. Surats	8,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	1,109,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	84,000	do.
Do. do. of Cotton in London	48,000	do.

LONDON, JUNE 8, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	5¼.
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6.
8½ lbs. do.	7.
40s Mule Twist	0-10½.
3 per cent. Consols for account	94½
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	104½.
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84
4½ per cent. do.	84
5½ per cent. do.	88
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£91,100,000.
" Notes in Circulation	£97,100,000.
Bar Silver	53⅞.
Arrival.—Ettore.	

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, JUNE 9, 8-30 A. M.

French mail Meikong, from China, arrived.

GALLE, JUNE 9, 12-56 P. M.

French mail Steamer Meinam, from Calcutta, arrived.

GALLE, JUNE 9, 16 P. M.

French mail Steamer Anadyr, from Aden, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JUNE 10.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5-39 P. M.—Weather rainy, wind S., ther. 89, bar. 29.84.

CARWAR, 5, P. M.—Weather rainy, wind S. to S. W. 1 to 4, ther. 83, bar. 29.98. Fall of rain 88 cents.

MANGALORE, 7.40 P. M.—Weather rainy, wind. N. E., N.W., S.W. Fall of rain 1 inch 85 cents.

VINGORLA, 5 P. M.—Weather rainy, wind. S.W. moderate, ther. 88. Fall of rain 1 inch 38 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 8 11-16d. per Rupee	
Do	6 months' sight	1s. 9 1-16d.	"
Credits,	3 " "	1s. 9 to 1-16d.	"
Documents,	3 " "	1s. 9⅛d.	"

WE publish this morning a *verbatim* report of the Court Martial at Colaba on Quarter-Master Serjeant Miller, who was charged with writing a letter to the *Standard* on the state of the 2-19th Regiment. We forbear making any comments on the proceedings of the Court till the finding and sentence are known.

THE Chief Justice has appointed Mr. J. Macpherson, Official Assignee, and Mr. W. Gill to the appointment which the former gentleman vacates, viz. Clerk of the Crown.

THE Superintendent of the Bombay Marine, Commander Robinson, has been summoned to Simla to assist in framing various details connected with the new organization of the Indian Marine.

IN the High Court, Calcutta, on Monday last, Mr. Evans moved on a petition, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Macpherson, for an order permitting the Official Trustee of Bengal to make advances to policy holders in the Positive Government Life Assurance Co., on the security of their positive notes, out of the 80 per cent. of the premiums which under the trust deed are invested with him. The Court refused to grant the application, but reserved leave to the Company to renew it on giving proper notice to the dissentient policy holders. It transpired that 240 policy holders, holding policies of the value of Rs. 17,15,420, had voted in favour of the proposition; sixteen holding policies of the value of Rs. 1,50,100, against it; and that 190, holding policies of the value of Rs. 13,82,865, had not voted at all.

THE Head-Quarters of the Revenue Commissioner, Berar, are likely to be removed from Oomrawati to Akola, and the amalgamation of the office of the Inspector-General of Registration with that of the Judicial Commissioner is also contemplated. The latter measure would effect a saving of about Rs. 20,000 per annum. The disestablished officer would, probably, be consoled with a Deputy Commissionership. Another projected piece of economy is the abolition of the Small Cause Court Judgeship.

THE last chart issued from the drawing branch of the Marine Survey Department is a magnetic one of the Indian Ocean, showing in tinted spaces the annual change of variation, which has never before been given in any chart, and will be found very useful by mariners. The execution altogether reflects the highest credit on the department.

THE Metropolitan of India has addressed a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Committees of the Propagation of the Gospel, and the Church Missionary Societies, explaining that the Bishops did not think it advisable to move in the matter of a new Bishop for Travancore so soon after the appointment of two assistant Bishops for Madras. The Metropolitan points out in detail that Drs. Sargent and Caldwell are entirely subject to the authority of the Bishop of Madras, to be employed by him in his diocese as he may see fit.

WE hear that Lieutenant English, 14th Hussars, is appointed A. D. C. to His Grace the Governor of Madras, vice Captain Richard Garth, of the same Regiment.

DAMAGE to the extent of some lakhs of rupees has been done to the grain at the Bankipur and Dinapur stations of the East Indian Railway by the rain within the last few days.

THE Government of Bengal has called for the opinions of Commissioners of Divisions as to the suitability of a license tax for Bengal similar to that in force in the North-West Provinces.

A SIGN of the times at home is the increased popularity in London of the Volunteer Corps. The largest of them has been able to raise its standard height a quarter inch above the Line standard.

MR. WREN prepared sixteen out of the thirty successful candidates at the open competition for the Indian Civil Service, securing the first four places on the list for his pupils.

THE following telegram was received from Penang on the 22nd May, by the Consul General for the Netherlands. "Acheen. Expedition against Langsar perfectly successful. Rajah in person offered submission. Flag hoisted. The whole of the East coast has now submitted."

THE Chiefs of Perak are still awaiting the decision as to their place of deportation. A robbery to the extent, it is said, of 100,000 dolrs. worth of jewellery and other property from the residence of the late State prisoner—but now liberated on his own recognizances—Rajah Mahdie of Salangore fame, has taken place. The impression is spreading, that, from ignorance, considerable injustice has been done to this chief, and that he is a man of straightforward, manly character, of no mean abilities, besides being of no hostile disposition towards British supremacy, although he did order the Pluto and Rinaldo to be fired upon in 1871. He is of the blood royal of Salangore, being, it is said, a maternal nephew of the late Sultan, and as such, having a strong claim to the Sultanship, in accordance with ancient Malay custom. He has always been consistent and pertinacious in maintaining his rights, and he certainly has shown his good sense by yielding to superior force and keeping good faith with Government, while still sticking stoutly to what he conceives to be his own rights.

THE Revd. Mr. Franklin, well known in Bangalore, who recently instituted a suit in the High Court of Madras, praying for a divorce from his wife, on the ground of her alleged adultery, has instructed his attorneys to withdraw the case.

THE Mahomedans of Chaniot, a town in the Jhung district, containing some 12,000 inhabitants, have already subscribed Rs. 600 to the Turkish wounded fund, and are prepared to add considerably to this sum. If people in such out of the way towns are ready to part with their money for the benefit of their co-religionists in Turkey, it may be pretty conclusively gathered that the kindly feeling for the subjects of the Sultan is both deeper and more widely spread than has generally been supposed to be the case.

MR. STEAVENSON, the Acting Secretary to the Madras Agri-Horticultural Society, has written an interesting letter in which he calls attention to the necessity in this country for special provision for the food and shelter of animals during the dry seasons. He goes on to point out a number of trees admirably calculated to plant in topes and avenues, and to preserve on Government waste lands, and he winds up thus:—"Such trees, umbrageous and food bearing, should be planted, and what is more important, *preserved*, plentifully on the margin of every pool, tank, water-channel, and road in the country, where they will shelter the wayfarer, and if they do not actually produce the moisture so much needed, will preserve much that is already there by breaking the force of, and preventing the evaporation caused by, the direct rays of the sun, and the dry and thirsty wind."

THE case of the young Iyengar Brahmin, who was converted to Christianity at Mysore, was again heard on the 4th inst., when the court was thronged by a very large crowd of all classes of the community of Mysore. The case is attracting very great attention, and there is intense excitement amongst the Iyengar Brahmins, to which caste the convert belongs. The boy, in the course of his examination by the Court, rather astonished the audience by declaring that Mr. Rungacharlu, the Palace controller, was secretly backing up his father in the prosecution of the case, and said that if he (the lad) would come back to his relatives, he could marry one of his (Mr. R.'s) daughters, and that he (Mr. R.) would get the lad on.

A NATIVE convert was preaching in the bazaar at Madras last week, and in his discourse he dwelt upon the Roman Catholic religion to such an extent that a native Roman Catholic, who happened to be among the audience, cross-questioned the convert, whereupon strong arguments ensued on both sides; from words they came to blows, which terminated by the police apprehending the aggressor, *viz.*, the native Roman Catholic Christian.

A MADRAS correspondent of an up-country paper sends the following:—"The revolting way in which the dead are carried about should be stopped. I constantly meet bodies being carried in litters decorated with flowers, some sitting bolt upright in chairs like guys, some with their cheeks stuffed out with rice, looking bulged and ghastly, and others stuffed into sacks, out of the rents in which a stiff waggling limb or head protrudes to tell of another victim to the hard times. Two of our up-country stations have been affording food for scandal of late."

THE following interesting letter is written by Dr. F. R. Hogg, dated Subathoo, the 4th inst., on lightning conductors, and various effects resulting from storms:—

During rain and thunder at Subathoo on Saturday morning, three Mussulmans and a Brahmin sought shelter in a small Hindoo temple in a green shady hollow outside the bazaar. Piercing the newly plastered dome, and running down the central lamp chain swinging six feet above the ground, a stream of lightning killed one Mussulman (seated immediately under the dome), stunned the Brahmin, and shunning the other natives the blue flame flashed out at the doorway, leaving the temple floor uninjured. None of the men had any metals about them. The hair, right eyebrow, arm and leg of the dead Mussulman were singed, and a superficial burn, four inches long, scarred the right temple but nothing else attracted notice, and the face wore the happy expression of calm placid sleep. The Brahmin, who of all others ought to have been safe in his own temple, remained insensible for three hours, and the next day suffered from symptoms of concussion of the brain, which may eventually turn to blindness, deafness, or paralysis, though the general tendency is towards recovery. Recently at Meean Meer, a soldier who died of abscess of the brain, had been struck by lightning at Benares two years before. From 1860 to 1869 but three soldiers' deaths are attributed to this cause, and as a rule telegraphic officials escape—the fatal instance at Delhi is very exceptional. Lightning conductors require constant inspection, for barracks at Nursapatam, Bareilly in 1876, Meerut in 1877 have been damaged or fired. In 1867, at the Hurdwar fair, two natives were killed and four badly burnt, and in the Burdwan district 62 persons were struck dead in 1869. After violent storms the succeeding rains are said to contain nitric acid, lime and ammonia; meat putrifies, milk becomes rancid, and beer turns sour in the deepest cellar. On the other hand silk worms are believed to become more active, stunted trees, especially poplars, shoot up, whilst various ailments of men and cattle have been cured by lightning. During a storm the popular idea is to remain in bed, to avoid trees, fire-places, damp crowded rooms, metals, gilding and mirrors, to keep away from the walls, and neither to run, to gallop, to ring bells nor fire guns. At Simla and Mussooree certain houses have been frequently struck. During the storm at Subathoo the temperature fell to 68, the sound of the crashing loud rolling thunder was something appalling, and the trees too heavily laden with ripening plums and apricots, also with figs and hard pears, were mostly denuded of their fruits.

A COMMITTEE at Naini Tal advertises, says a letter in the *Pioneer*, "that in consequence of losses sustained by them the reunions advertised to take place will not do so under their management—I should rather think they would not. I think if you and I had each dropped eighty rupees over the innocent recreation of amusing the public, we should think twice about continuing the game. It will hardly be credited that the subscription list for the proposed reunion showed the alarming numbers of twenty bachelors and *three married couples!* I presume the rest of Naini Tal was waiting to be asked—not to subscribe, but to honour the entertainment with its presence. There are always people who are delighted to go to a ball provided they don't have to pay for it. This class is by no means restricted to the poorer members of the community; indeed the British subaltern, who may be taken as about the most impecunious being on earth, does more towards entertainment than do the united big-wigs and thousand-rupee-wallas who form the plutocracy of the station. Ah! well young hearts are generous, and the older we get the harder it is to get the rupees out of our greedy fingers."

A VISITOR in the House of Commons during the debate on the Gladstonian resolutions, heard an amusing thing. He says, "A member who was speaking—I failed to identify him—declared 'that Russian conquests in Asia Minor must imperil the British rage in India.' British rage? What sort of British rage does Hindostan contain, and what would it matter even if Muscovite proceedings imperilled this unrighteous wrath? The thing was a hopeless puzzle until it occurred to me while on my way homewards, that the orator might possibly have meant 'British *raj*.'"

RED fish—a kind of salmon—are found, says the *San Francisco News Letter*, in great numbers in the Californian lake Wallows. "The fish are blood-red in colour, are very fat, weigh about eight pounds, and are declared preferable to salmon, while they are said only to be found in four lakes in the world—Payette, in Idaho, a lake in Maine, Wallows in California, and a lake in Scotland. They suddenly appear on the surface of Lake Wallows, which is 2,000 feet deep, in August, and disappear in December." Are the "blood-red salmon" the trout of Lochleven?

THE *Geographical Magazine* for May devotes its first article to the Indian Famine, by the editor. As this gentleman, Mr. Clements Markham, C.B., holds a high position in the India Office, besides his honorary post of Secretary to the Royal Geographical Society, his remarks carry a special weight, and may be taken to represent the India Office view of the subject. That view is on the whole favourable to the Indian Government. But while the article gives credit for the efforts, statistical and scientific, which have already been made here to evolve a systematic method of dealing with famine, it urges that still further exertions are needful, and ought to be undertaken by the Government of India.

THE friends of the Friendship and Unity Lodge of Good Templars assembled at the new lodge in Dum-Dum on the 5th instant for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of its opening. It is gratifying to read of the progress of this Society in the 40th Regiment, composed as it is of so many young and short service men, a progress that has been very remarkable. When the regiment left Lucknow in November 1875 there were only seven members; now there are eighty-four good sound members united together for the common welfare. Considering the circumstances, this is more than can be said for any other corps in India. Over 150, including a great number of ladies and gentlemen from Calcutta, sat down on this occasion to what was really a sumptuous repast.

A GHASTLY business was lately perpetrated in Persia in the name of justice. The band of a noted outlaw, by name Fazl Ali Shah, was attacked by the police, their leader slain, and eleven of the freebooters taken captive to Shiraz; whereupon the Governor of Fars, wishing to make a terrible example, ordered each of them to be built up to the neck in a pillar of masonry. The British representative at Shiraz telegraphed to our Minister at Teheran, and in consequence of his remonstrance, the Shah, so it is said, sent orders to stop the brutal punishment. Nevertheless it was carried out—the unfortunate wretches lingering for many hours in terrible agony. Persian veracity has passed into a proverb, or we might be disposed to doubt the zeal in arresting the sentence which has been credited to his sublimity the Shah.

IT has been reserved for an Indian artist, Mr. A. E. Caddy, to be the first to produce pictures of the Imperial Durbar at Delhi that convey, says the *Englishman*, an idea of the extent and grandeur of the scene. The pictures are two in number: one represents the reading of the proclamation from the Imperial dais with the many-coloured crowd of Europeans and natives, on elephants, on horses, in carriages, and on foot, surrounding the central scene. The other represents the Viceroy driving past the Maharaja of Cashmere's camp during the illuminations. The conception of the two pictures well displays Mr. Caddy's varied talent. The first is realistic, and conveys an excellent idea of the grandeur of the scene and its component parts. The second is more æsthetic. The pictures have been painted at the express order of Lord Lytton and Colonel O. Burne. Both pictures will, we understand, be photographed by Mr. Caddy, so that copies of these records of an historical event in India will soon be available.

THE *Graphic*—Every one must have noticed that undergraduates have by no means the boyish appearance nowadays that was at one time thought to be appropriate to them. Many of them are full-grown men, whose grandfathers at the same age were distinguished members of the bar or "the Senate." Not so many years ago the average age for matriculation was seventeen or eighteen; now it has advanced to almost twenty. The reason, as Mr. Trevelyan explained in a clever speech the other evening in the House of Commons, is that most open scholarships may be competed for until twenty. Parents and school-masters are thus tempted to keep boys at school to the last moment, so that they may go up to the examinations with every possible advantage. The Government acted wisely in accepting the suggestion that the University Commissioners should have power to alter the limits of age for scholarships; and the Commissioners will probably feel it their duty to apply this power in harmony with the obvious wish of Parliament. It would be a pity if mere boys were, in accordance with the custom of mediæval times, to be sent to the University, for University studies are necessarily lowered if tutors and professors are unable to assume a considerable amount of culture in the students. But it is to do extreme injustice to undergraduates to make them matriculate about the time when, under a proper system, their University life would almost be coming to an end. A man does not find it nearly so easy to begin a practical career at the age of twenty-five as a few years earlier, and he certainly competes at a great disadvantage with those who have started long before him in the race. And it can hardly be favourable to the development of character that he should be working under control at purely intellectual studies when he must have all the impulses that would drive him to free contact with the world.

THE following letter has an important bearing on the question of defaced stamps used a second time on letters:—

Permit me to direct the attention of Mr. Grant and Mr. Pellew, who sat in judgment on Miss Donelly, to Rules I. and XLII. of the Rules passed by the Governor-General in Council under the provisions of the Post Office Act of 1866. These Rules suggest the question, was Mr. Pellew justified in detaining and opening Miss Donelly's letter—was it not the duty of the Postmaster, Howrah, to have despatched the letters? It may be said that he was guided by departmental orders, but this is also open to question, as the orders under which he acted, and which Mr. Pellew should have discerned, are to protect the Government against fraud on the part of its servants. There was no reasonable ground to suspect fraud on the part of the writer of the letter, and therefore the Postmaster and the Magistrate should have been guided by the departmental order which states that, for instance, in the inadvertent use of a stamp previously obliterated, all that is necessary is to treat the cover as if such stamp had not been affixed, taxing it with such postage as may be due.

The Post Office through its servants can protect the Government from loss of revenue from the improper use of obliterated stamps by the public in the manner indicated, but the Government cannot be protected from loss of revenue by the improper use of old stamps by Post Office employes, and therefore I infer that Section 49 of the Post Office Act was found to deal with them; whereas Section 35 of the Act only prescribes that the article which has on it a stamp that has been used before shall not be considered as prepaid is for the general public. My servant may affix a defaced stamp on a letter given him to post. Is my letter, which may contain most secret and private affairs, to be opened by a Magistrate to punish me for the dishonesty of my servant? And suppose the Magistrate after he had opened my letter and committed my secrets to memory that I was addressing my darling and subscribing myself her devoted admirer, how would he dispose of the letter? It is obvious that Mr. Pellew, Magistrate, acted injudiciously from beginning to end in Miss Donelly's case; and if Magistrates and Postmasters are so impulsive and wanting in calm and discriminating judgment as the Postmaster and Magistrate of Howrah have shown themselves to be, the sooner it is ruled that no criminal proceedings can be instituted in connection with defaced postage stamps without the sanction of the Director-General of Post Offices, the better for the public.

COURT-MARTIAL ON QR.-MR. SERGEANT MILLER.

A DISTRICT Court-Martial assembled at Colaba on the 18th May, for the trial of Quarter-Master Sergeant W. H. Miller, of the Deolalee Depot, who was arraigned on the following charge:—

Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Bombay on or about the 20th December 1876, written and sent for publication to the Editor of the "Standard" newspaper a letter signed "Observer," which letter appeared in the "Standard" newspaper on the 22nd January 1877, under the heading "How to spoil a Regiment," and contained the following scandalous accusations against the officer commanding the 2nd Battalion of the 19th Regt., viz.—

Bombay, 20th December 1876.

THE EDITOR THE "STANDARD,"
Shoe Lane, Fleet Street, London.

SIR,—It is not often one has much to write about from a place like this, more especially as all are so very busy during the trooping season, but one cannot close one's eyes and ears to the fact that the last regiment to leave this year (1876) was the most prominent in all things military, &c., that ever passed through the embarkation depot, discipline having been carried out to such an enormous extent that old military hands were not only exceedingly surprised, but went so far as to refer to the articles of war to see if the mark was not overreached and could find nothing to warrant such extraordinary proceedings in time of peace.—who would credit such a statement as that 19 courts-martial were held here within 4 days. Such is nevertheless a fact. Amongst the number was a sergeant (of years' standing and first crime) convicted, reduced, and imprisoned for 3 weeks for being 10 minutes late for belt inspection; and an old soldier of 19 years' service, 13 years clear of defaulter's book, was sentenced 28 days' imprisonment H.L. With the number of courts-martial held here, the total swells up to about (42) forty-two. Since leaving their last station to date of embarkation, 26 prisoners left this for England as the result of all these trials, a number of non-commissioned officers being victimised for the most frivolous offences.

It became a common saying here "that this particular regiment had only one parade a day, and that was from daylight to dark," and "roll call every hour at night." No man of the regiment was allowed within barrack room distance of the station canteen, all privileges stopped, and yet with all these restrictions it was often quite dark ere the numerous courts-martial were promulgated and the commanding officer's lectures concluded on evening parade using serious epithets, (such as blackguards, &c.,) and threats to place sergeants and sentries on public-house doors at home, became so common to listen to, that even the cook boys use the expressions to each other with great *eclat*.

The old residents have been admiring the contrast between the linked battalions. One embarked for England in 1871 and the other a few hours ago—the former bearing a high character for affability, heartiness, and jollity and free from crime, &c.; and the latter the reverse in every respect, being curbed under the severest restrictions imaginable, full of crime and discontent.

Here is a lesson for the recruiting service from an

OBSERVER.

Embarkation Depot, Bombay, 23rd Dec. 1876.

The EDITOR of the "STANDARD,"
104, Shoe Lane, Fleet Street, London.

Sir,—I herewith enclose a letter for favour of publication in your valuable paper, and trust you will give it a small space in order that our military friends may have an opportunity of perusal.—I am, Sir, yours most faithfully,

W. H. MILLER,
Staff Embarkation Depot, Bombay, E. I.

OFFICERS OF THE COURT.

President—Lieut.-Col. Davis, Bombay Infantry; Capt. Layard, 15th Regt.; Major Strong, Bombay Staff Corps; Lieut. F. M. Bruce, 66th Regt.; Capt. Quary; 66th Regt.; Major Crispin; 4th Regt. N. I.; Lieut. Casson, R. A.

Prosecutor—Captain Murray, Staff Officer, Colaba.

Mr. Fraser Hore (Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley) appeared as the prisoner's friend. Prisoner pleads not guilty.

The prosecutor read the following opening address to the Court:

In accordance with instructions received from Army Head Quarters, I produce before the Court the original letters signed "Observer" and "W. H. Miller," both of which are addressed to the editor of the *Standard* newspaper printed and published at Shoe Lane, Fleet-street, London; also an original letter from the Horse Guards dated War Office, 6th March 1877, in which it is stated that the letter signed "Observer" dated Bombay 20th December 1876, did appear in the *Standard* of the 22nd of January 1877. In order to prove the charge against the prisoner now before the Court, I will produce two witnesses for the prosecution, who are well acquainted with the prisoner's handwriting, and who will prove to the satisfaction of the Court that both the letters addressed to the editor of the *Standard* signed "Observer" and "W. H. Miller," dated Bombay 20th and 23rd of December 1876, respectively, are in the prisoner's handwriting.

It is a very difficult undertaking at any time to prove documentary evidence with accuracy, especially letters similar to those now laid before the Court; persons who forward communications to editors of newspapers for publication are generally very guarded and cautious how they prepare those documents, so as to have them published exactly as they write them. They therefore take great pains to write every word legibly, and only on one side of the paper. This has been done most carefully in letter signed "Observer." It will be perceived that there is a slight attempt to disguise the handwriting in letter signed "W. H. Miller," for on comparing the two letters, it will be at once noticed that the two or three last lines as well as the signature have been written in a careless or hurried manner; but the address and commencement of the same letter are exactly similar to the writing in letter signed "Observer," which can be seen at a glance by a careful inspection of how the capital letters are formed; so there is no doubt whatever that both letters were written by one and the same person. It is now my duty as prosecutor to prove satisfactorily to the Court the person who wrote those letters, and I think the evidence of Lieutenant Foster, the Quarter-Master of the Deolalee Depot, and whom the prisoner has been under in the same office for 6 months, as well as that of Lance Corporal Morris, 2-7th Regiment, who has been employed in the same office for the last three years, will prove that the prisoner now before the Court is the person who wrote the two letters signed "Observer" and "W. H. Miller" respectively.

The prosecutor then called Lieutenant Foster, of the 15th Regiment, who stated he was Quarter-Master of the Deolalee Depot:

How long have you been acting in the capacity of Quarter-Master of the Deolalee Depot?—During the trooping season of 1876-77.

Has the prisoner now before the Court been employed in your office during that time?—Yes, he has.

Was it a portion of the prisoner's duty as Quarter-Master Serjeant of the Depot to write official letters for the signature of the Commandant?—Yes.

After the letters were signed, was it a portion of the prisoner's duty to copy them into a letter book?—If he did not give the letters to one of the clerks to do so, it would be his duty to do it.

Are there any letters in the prisoner's handwriting in the letter books?—Yes, there are a great number.

Have you any record of the number of official letters written by the prisoner during the time he has been under you, or in the absence of such record can you name the number from memory, allowing a margin more or less?—During the time that the prisoner has been under me he has written nearly the whole of the letters that left the office during the season. I do not know the number, but I should say about one thousand.

Are the letter books which I now produce before the Court those you refer to in the previous question?—Yes, they are the same.

Were those official letters written by the prisoner laid before you previous to being submitted to the Commandant for his signature?—In nearly every case where letters were left in the office for the Commandant's signature it is laid before him by me.

Then it is presumed that you are well acquainted with the handwriting of the prisoner Serjt. Miller?—Yes, I know his handwriting.

During the last six months, have you seen the prisoner write letters of either official or private nature?—Yes, I have seen him write numbers of official letters.

Compare the two letters now before the Court signed "Observer" and "W. H. Miller," and state if you think they were written by one and the same person?—Yes, I *think* they are.

Please to thoroughly examine them again and compare them with the prisoner's handwriting in the letter books, and then inform the Court who the writer is?—On carefully comparing the letters with the letters entered in the prisoner's handwriting in the letter book, to the best of my opinion I believe them to have been written by the prisoner, the resemblance to the two writings is so very great.

Is the signature in letter signed "W. H. Miller" in the prisoner's handwriting?—I have carefully searched all records in the office, and was unable to find any document to which the prisoner's signature was attached. I have never seen the prisoner's signature, and I could not positively swear that this is his signature, but the writing greatly resembles the writing which I have just sworn to being that of the prisoner.

Cross-examined by the prisoner:—

Have you ever seen the two letters put in before this day? Yes—they were shown to me by Captain Murray, the prosecutor.

When?—The day before yesterday.

Why were they shown to you? To ask if I could recognize them as being in your handwriting.

Where was I on the 20th of December 1876?—You were at Deolalee to the best of my knowledge.

Would it have been possible for me to have been absent on the 20th December 1876 without Mr. Foster's knowledge as Quarter-Master of the Depot?—No, as his application for leave would be signed by me.

Then, is it true, as stated in the charge, that I was in Bombay on that day?—May I be allowed to see the charge as I cannot remember what was read out in it before? (Court cleared.) You were not in Bombay on that date. Had it been so, I must have known it.

(Letter marked Y.)

As you are so well acquainted with my handwriting, will you kindly state if this is in my handwriting?—I beg pardon, sir—am I supposed to come here as an expert to give an opinion as to specimens of handwriting submitted to me? The President—No.

(Question repeated by the Court. The Court cleared to consider questions put by the Court.)

May I have the books, sir, to compare it?—President—Yes.

Yes—there is a very great resemblance. Must I give positive answers?

Member of the Court—No.

(Shown letter No. 2.)

Is this in your handwriting?

President—I do not think it necessary, but to put it in—you may mention it in your address.

Re-examined by the prosecutor.

Is it possible that the prisoner now before the Court could have written letter signed "W. H. Miller" at Deolalee, although it is dated Bombay 23rd December 1876?

President—I object to that question on the ground that it does not arise out of the cross-examination.

Prosecutor leaves objection in the hands of the Court. (Court cleared.)

The Court disallow the objection.

It is quite possible for the prisoner to date the letter at Bombay although written at Deolalee.

(Witness allowed to leave.)

Lance Corporal Daniel Morris, 2-7th Regiment, sworn:

How long have you been employed in the same office as the prisoner now before the Court? Three years next November, sir.

During that time you have doubtless seen him write, and must know his handwriting?—Yes, sir.

Compare the two letters now before the Court signed "Observer" and "W. H. Miller," and then state if they are written by one and the same person. I think this has been too carefully written to have been the Sergeant's handwriting.—I don't think they were written by one and the same person.

By whom do you think the letter signed "W. H. Miller" was written? I could not say, sir. I don't know. It's something like the Quarter Master's signature, but I don't think it is his writing; it looks like an imitation.

I now refer you to letters 1267 and 1365 of the Quarter Master's letter book, and compare them with the letter signed "Observer" and "W. H. Miller," and inform the Court if any words, capital letters, and figures correspond? Yes, sir, there is a great similarity in the writing.

Cross-examined:—

You say there is a great similarity in the writing, but do you think they are written by one and the same person,—that is, those in the books and the letters signed "W. H. Miller" and "Observer." Those in the books I know to have been written by the Quarter Master Sergeant. To the best of my belief I don't think letters signed "W. H. Miller" and "Observer" are in the handwriting of the prisoner

(Prosecution closed.)

The prisoner declined calling witnesses, and asked to be allowed until Monday, the 21st, to prepare his defence. The Court granted the application.

On the 21st May the Court opened, and the President read the following defence put in by the prisoner:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,

I enlisted in the Hon. East India Co.'s service on the 14th day of June 1854, and after serving a sufficient time and going through the ordinary routine of drill, was promoted to the rank of corporal on the 13th day of November 1857, and in due course to that of sergeant on the 12th day of August 1858, and subsequently to regimental drill sergeant on the 16th day of October 1858. In the year 1859, in consequence of ill-health, I left the Hon. East India Co.'s service. On the 17th day of January 1860, I again enlisted in H. M.'s 96th Regt. of Foot, and after serving two years, was on the 25th day of June 1862 promoted to the rank of corporal, and to that of sergeant on the 1st day of January 1864. The above is a short summary of my rise in the service, during which time I have served on active service upon the following occasions, namely, when in the Hon. East India Co.'s service I was at the regimental head-quarters of the 3rd Bengal European Regt. throughout the Mutiny of 1857-1858, and was present in the action at Sujsea, near Agra, on the 5th day of July 1857, at the action at Agra on the 10th day of October 1857, and in the operations against the rebels from Calpee at Sheerghur Ghaut in the latter end of May 1858, for which I received and wear the Indian Mutiny medal. These are my active services in the field. In addition to which I may remark, that during my career of nearly 23 years in the service, I have been employed in numerous situations of trust and responsibility, namely, when serving with the 96th Regiment I held the responsible position of depot orderly room clerk, provost sergeant, drill sergeant, brigade clerk, garrison provost sergeant and color sergeant. I was afterwards appointed military warder to the House of Correction, Bombay, and after 12 months probation, I became a senior military warder and was transferred to the Bombay Unattached List on the 1st day of July 1869. After serving nearly three years in the House of Correction, and having risen to the post of senior military warder, I resigned my position on the 16th day of March 1871, under the recommendation of the medical officer in charge, and became temporarily employed at Deolalee as conservancy sergeant and cantonment clerk till the 4th day of July 1871, when I was appointed to the Bombay Commissariat Department. This appointment I left on the advice of medical officers for the appointment of orderly room sergeant at the Deolalee Depot, and on the 23rd day of August 1873 I was appointed to the quarter master sergeantship at that place, which I at present hold.

During the whole period of my service and up to the present time, before the charge upon which I am now arraigned was preferred against me, I have never been brought before a single court or officer for any offence whatever. The defaulter sheet relating to my service shows a clear sheet, which document, I humbly submit, speaks for itself. The certificate of character hereunto annexed (marked A), signed by Colonel Cockran, Commandant of Deolalee Depot, the extract from station orders signed by Lieut. Col. G. Meurant (marked B), and a character received from barrack master Ward (marked C), of Deolalee, I beg most strongly to rely upon.

The charge upon which I am tried is as follows (printed above).

Now, Mr. President and Gentlemen, I most humbly and respectfully submit, that not one tittle of evidence has been adduced by the prosecution in this case to support that part of the charge, namely, "*sent for publication* to the editor of the 'Standard' newspaper a letter signed 'Observer,'" &c., and I most emphatically deny that I ever sent for publication to the editor of the 'Standard' newspaper that letter signed 'Observer,' or that I ever authorised any other person to send the same. I also deny that I ever wrote the letter signed "W. H. Miller" now before the Court, and I further deny the signature to that letter to be in my handwriting.

Mr. Foster, the principal witness for the prosecution, in answer to the question, "Is the signature to letter signed 'W. H. Miller' in the prisoner's handwriting?" said, "I have carefully searched all the records in the office and was unable to find any document to which the prisoner's signature was attached. I have *never seen the prisoner's signature*, and I *could not* positively swear that *this is his signature*." It will thus be seen that there is no evidence whatever, as far as Mr. Foster is concerned, as to the signature to this letter. You will, Mr. President and Gentlemen, pay particular attention to the evidence of this witness, and you will, I am sure, not fail to have remarked that he *cannot* swear that the signature to this letter is in my handwriting; whereas I, on the other hand, most positively declare that I never signed that letter; and on this point, Mr. President and Gentlemen, I beg to invite your attention to the evidence of the second witness for the prosecution, who I may here remark has been in my office for the last three seasons, and is intimately acquainted with my handwriting,—whilst Mr. Foster has only been there for one season, and is consequently less intimate with my handwriting than is the second witness.

The second witness in reply to the question put to him by the prosecution, "During that time you have doubtless seen him write, and must know his handwriting?" said, "Yes, sir." Question, "Compare the two letters now before the Court signed 'Observer' and 'W. H. Miller,' and then state if they are written by one and the same person?" Answer, "I think this has been too carefully written to have been the quarter master sergeant's handwriting. I don't think they were written by one and the same person." The next question put by the prosecution to the witness was, "By whom do you think the letter signed 'W. H. Miller' was written," and his answer is, "I could not say, sir; I do not know. It is something *like* the quarter master sergeant's signature, but I do not think it is his signature—it looks like an *imitation*." Question, "I now refer you to letters 1267 and 1365 of the quarter master's letter book, and compare them with the letters signed 'Observer' and 'W.H. Miller,' and inform the Court if any words, capital letters, and figures correspond?" Answer, "Yes, sir, there is a great similarity in the writing." In answer to the question, in cross-examination, "you say there is a great similarity in the writing, but do you think they are written by one and the same person—that is, those in the books, and the letters signed 'W. H. Miller' and 'Observer?'" The witness said—and his answer is a most important one for my defence, and I beg, Mr. President and Gentlemen, that you will give your most serious attention to it—"*Those in the books I know to have been written by the quarter master sergeant. To the best of my belief, I do not think the letters signed 'W. H. Miller' and 'Observer' are in the handwriting of the prisoner.*" Mr. President and Gentlemen, I most humbly and respectfully submit, that from the above evidence, which is the evidence produced by the prosecution itself, there is not the slightest tittle of evidence to show that the signature to the letter signed "W. H. Miller" is either in my handwriting, or that I sent it for publication, or had any hand whatever in doing so, or was, in fact, connected with it in any way whatever. I trust, Mr. President and Gentlemen, I shall not be considered presumptuous in asking you for a moment to consider whether it is at all likely that a man of my length of service and standing in the army—and holding the high and responsible appointments which I have held, and still hold,—who wished to have published such a letter as that for which I am now arraigned for having published, would have sent such a letter to the newspapers in his own handwriting, and also in his own name, full well knowing that such an act if discovered would make him amenable to trial before a court-martial? I do not think, Mr. President and Gentlemen, that you can come to any conclusion other than that such a man writing such a letter and sending it in such a manner was a man who was not in full possession of his mental faculties.

In cross-examination, I asked Mr. Foster, "where was I on the 20th of December 1876," and he replied "you were at Deolalee to the best of my knowledge." I then asked him, "Would it have been possible for me to have been absent on the 20th December 1876 without your knowledge as quarter master of the depot?" His answer to that question was, "No, as his application for leave would be signed by me." I did not put this question, Mr. President and Gentlemen, in order to take advantage of any legal quibble for the purpose of vitiating the proceedings of the Court, but to bring to notice what I most humbly submit is a strong point in my defence, viz., that if the letter alleged to have been sent by me to the "Standard" was forwarded from *Bombay*—and no doubt if the envelope giving cover to that letter had been produced with the rest of the proceedings, it would have shown that such letter had been sent from Bombay—it must have been sent by somebody else. It would have been an impossibility for me to have sent it, that is conclusively evident from the fact that I have not been in Bombay since the beginning of the year 1876 until I came down this month to appear before this Court. I again declare that I never posted that letter, and I further declare that I never authorised any other person to post it for me.

I am deeply sensible of my having the advantage of being tried by a Court of honourable officers and gentlemen, and I feel confident that I shall receive justice at your hands.

Before closing this my address, I would desire to observe, Mr. President and Gentlemen, that there is only one evidence which is not altogether in my favour, and in doing this, I would add, that even that evidence is not of a *positive* nature. Mr. Foster only states, "*To the best of my opinion* I believe them to have been written by the prisoner," he does not declare *positively* that they were written by me. And Mr. Foster, Mr. President and Gentlemen, not being an expert, I humbly submit, cannot be considered a conclusive authority on the point of handwriting, and not half so capable of judging as to whether or not I wrote the two letters in question as the second witness for the prosecution Lance Corporal Daniel Morris, who has been in my office three times the period that Mr. Foster has, and who swears point blank that he knows my handwriting, and that with reference to the letters, "I don't think they were written by one and the same person," and with reference to the letter signed "W. H. Miller" that "It's something like the quarter master's signature, but I don't think it is his writing; it looks like an imitation." Then again, Mr. President and Gentlemen, the second witness when requested to compare the letters in the books, his reply is, "Those in the books I know to have been written by the quarter master sergeant. To the best of my belief, I don't think letters signed 'W H Miller' and 'Observer' are in the handwriting of the prisoner." And this last witness, Mr. President and Gentlemen, has been produced by the prosecution to prove the charge against me, which I emphatically deny to be true. And lastly, Mr. President and Gentlemen, I wish to remind you that not long since, on the trial of a celebrated will case in England, the two most renowned experts of this century, Mr. Chabot and Mr. Netherclift, differed in their opinion as to the signature to the will, one of them upon oath swearing the signature to be a forgery, and the other swearing it to be genuine. This case, Mr. President and Gentlemen, you are well aware, from its having appeared in the public prints in India as well as in England, and from the proceedings that have taken place thereunder, and also having been freely discussed in private and public circles, has attached to itself a considerable amount of mystery, and at the present moment there are endless reports flying about with respect to it; but out of justice to myself I must most humbly and respectfully ask you—and I am sure you will, Mr. President and Gentleman—to dismiss from your minds any and all reports that have been circulated with respect to this case, and decide the same entirely on the evidence you have before you, not forgetting that under the 67th Section of the Indian Evidence Act, the only law of evidence in force in this country, and bring Act No. I of 1872, it is *inter alia* provided, that "if a document is alleged to be signed by any person, the signature that is alleged to be in that person's handwriting must be proved to be in his handwriting." And this, Mr. President and Gentlemen, I most humbly and respectfully submit has not been done by either the witnesses in this case. Mr. Foster says, as I have stated before, "I believe the letters to have been written by the prisoner," but he cannot prove my signature to the letter (which must be done before I am legally convicted) asking the editor of the "Standard" to publish the letter signed "Observer" and which I again, for the last time, deny ever having written or signed, or sent for publication.

In asking you now, Mr. President and Gentlemen, to take into your consideration the fact that no the slightest little of evidence, as I have said before, has been produced that I wrote, signed, sent, and published the letters the subject of the charge and also my long previous services and unstained character, I beg to leave my case entirely in your hands, trusting and feeling confident that you will acquit me of the charge on which I have been arraigned before you.

After the prisoner's defence was read, the prosecutor asked for two clear days to prepare a reply, but as the prisoner had called no witnesses his request was negatived by the Court. Prosecutor then demanded two clear days to prepare his summing up, and also asked for a copy of the defence, complaining that he had had only twenty-four hours' notice to prepare for such a serious matter, and that he could not do with less than two clear days at the least. After much hesitation, the Court adjourned to Friday, the 25th May.

On Friday, the 25th May, the Court assembled at 11 o'clock, and the prosecutor summed up as follows:—

The first intimation I received of having to prosecute on this trial was on Monday evening, the 14th instant, and in a communication from the Brigade Major, Bombay district, of same date, I was informed that two witnesses for the prosecution and two for the defence would arrive in Bombay from Deolalee on Tuesday, the 15th inst. As the prisoner was to be brought to trial before this Court-Martial on Wednesday, the 16th inst, I considered it my duty to have an interview with the two witnesses for the prosecution, not only for the purpose of ascertaining the exact nature of the evidence they would be able to give before the Court for my own information, but also to enable me to prepare my opening address, in which it was necessary to state that I would be able to prove to the satisfaction of the Court, that the original letters signed "Observer" and "W. H. Miller" were written by the prisoner. From what I elicited at that interview from the two witnesses for the prosecution, coupled with the comparison of the two letters addressed to the "Standard" newspaper and the letter books of the quarter-master's department of the Deolalee depot, I felt convinced that I would prove the charge against the prisoner.

These remarks are made with reference to the cross-examination of Lieut. Foster by the prisoner, which is as follows:—"Question—Have you ever seen the two letters which have been brought before the court this day?—Answer—Yes, they were shown to me by Captain Murray, the prosecutor, the day before yesterday. Question—Why?—Answer,—To ask if I could recognize them as being in your handwriting." It is not apparent what the prisoner's motive was in putting these questions, unless it were to prove some irregularity on the part of the prosecutor; but I submit that according to all precedents I was perfectly justified in adopting that course, as much so as the prisoners and his witnesses who were permitted daily personal intercourse with his professional adviser.

I will now sum up the evidence for the prosecution. The first witness, Lieut. Foster, acting quarter-master Deolalee depot, swears that he is well acquainted with the prisoner's handwriting, has seen him write numbers of official letters, that the original letters signed "Observer" and "W. H. Miller" were written by one and the same person, and that to the best of his opinion they were written by the prisoner now before the Court, for, he adds, the resemblance of the two writings is so very great. Whether this is clear and convincing evidence of an officer who for the last six months has been at the head of the prisoner's office, and through whose hands nearly one thousand letters in the prisoner's handwriting have passed is entirely for the Court's consideration.

Lance Corporal Morris, 2-7th Regt., second witness for the prosecution, swears that he does not think the two letters signed "Observer" and "W.H. Miller" were written by one and the same person, but when he was asked to compare them with the prisoner's handwriting in the letter books he stated there was "great similarity" in the writing. It is for the Court to determine if this admission tends in a measure to strengthen the evidence of Lieutenant Foster as to the identical character of the writings in the two letters signed "Observer" and "W. H. Miller," and the letters in the letter book appeared by Lance Corporal Morris to have been written by the prisoner. It is stated in evidence that Lance Corporal Morris has been employed in the same office as the prisoner for nearly three years, and that Lieut. Foster has been at the head of the office for six months, and it is thereby inferred that the former must necessarily be a better judge of the prisoner's handwriting than the latter. I wish to point out, however, that this does not at all follow, for Lieut. Foster being the officer responsible for the letters written in his time by the prisoner, must, as a matter of duty, have perused each one carefully before it left the office, whereas the Lance Corporal had no such obligation, and most probably was so fully employed on other office work as to leave him but few opportunities of becoming better acquainted with the prisoner's handwriting. At all events any one who carefully perused nearly one thousand letters by the same hand as Lieut. Foster is said to have done in the space of six months must surely be admitted as a reliable evidence regarding the same handwriting.

With reference to the cross-examination of this witness by the prisoner he states that letters 1267 and 1365 in the quarter-master's letter book are in the prisoner's handwriting, but to the best of his belief that the letters signed 'Observer' and "W. H. Miller" are not. On the other hand, Lieut. Foster in his evidence states that to the best of his opinion these letters were written by the prisoner with the exception of the signature which he had never seen and consequently could not swear to. As the prisoner's signature has not been sworn to, it is for the Court to determine whether this fact is of any material consequence or otherwise as the subject matter of both letters has been spoken of by Lieutenant Foster as being in the prisoner's handwriting. The Court is probably aware that in a case of this kind any writings which may have been proved to their satisfaction to be genuine (such as letters 1267 and 1365 of quarter-master's letter book) may be used for the purpose of comparison which may be made by witnesses acquainted with the handwriting or by skilled witnesses or experts, or by the Court without the intervention of witnesses. With reference to that part of the charge "sent for publication to the editor of the 'Standard' newspaper signed 'Observer,'" it is not denied that the letter appeared in the "Standard" and it is asserted by Lieut. Foster that the original given up by the editor of that paper is, in his opinion, in the prisoner's handwriting. The Court will therefore consider if it is too much to conclude that either he, the prisoner, did send it or connived at its being sent for publication. With regard to the fact of the letters signed "Observer" and "W. H. Miller" being dated Bombay, when the prisoner at the time was at Deolalee, I have only to say that it is not impossible for any one in London to write a letter and date it Melbourne, if he had an object to gain thereby.

In conclusion, I need scarcely remark that if through paucity of evidence the identification of the prisoner's handwriting has not been fully and satisfactorily established, the Court itself is competent by comparing the admitted with the alleged handwriting to record its conviction and decision thereupon, and this course, which I submit is perfectly allowable, will, I apprehend, approve itself to the Court as the surest means of affording justice being done, as well to the prisoner as to the State, in the present trial.

P. MURRAY, Captain,
Bombay, 25th May 1877. Prosecutor.

I also hand in a letter that has been received from the Horse Guards with reference to this Court-Martial:—

Horse Guards, War Office, London, 6th March 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour by direction of the Field Marshall Commanding-in-Chief to transmit to you copies of the correspondence with reference to a letter which appeared in the "Standard" newspaper on 23rd January 1877, signed "Observer" under the heading "How to spoil a Regiment," containing scandalous accusations against the Officer Commanding the 2-19th Foot.

As this letter appears to have been sent to the Editor from the embarkation Depot, Bombay, by a person signing himself "W. H. Miller," I have it in command to request that you will be so good as to take steps to have the matter thoroughly investigated on the spot with the view to the individual guilty of having made these false statements being discovered and punished; and in order to facilitate the enquiry I enclose the original documents signed "Observer" and "W. H. Miller."

The attention of His Royal Highness having been called to "Observer's" letter and to the leading article in the "Standard" of the 23rd January 1877, the General Commanding at Portsmouth was requested to institute a searching enquiry into injurious allegations therein made and to report fully thereon.

I enclose a copy of his report dated 30th January 1877, in reply to which and the accompanying explanation from the Officer Commanding 2-19th Foot, I informed Sir Hastings Doyle on the 3rd February that His Royal Highness entirely agreed with him that Colonel Chippendall had most completely and conclusively disproved the whole of the scandalous accusations which were made against him.

I enclose copies of letters from the Editor of the "Standard" and one from Captain Munroe 1-19th Foot with regard to the statement made by the former that "Observer's" letter was sent to him with that officer's card by which you will perceive that the Editor has cleared Captain Munroe from any connection with the letter in question.—I have, &c.

M. TAYLOR,
Deputy Adjutant General.

The Commander-in-Chief, Bombay.

The Court then closed for consideration, when, after a lapse of twenty minutes, the Court re-opened, and evidence as to service medals, decorations, and character were then taken, and the Court closed at 12 noon to record sentence.

TESTIMONIALS OF CHARACTER OF QR.-MR. SERJEANT MILLER.

The following testimonials of character were put in at the above trial:—

It affords me very great pleasure to be able to testify to the very excellent character of Quartermaster Sergeant W. H. Miller, of the Deolalee depot. As paymaster of the depot for the last three years, I have had many opportunities of judging, and I unhesitatingly pronounce him to be one of the best non-commissioned officers I have seen, courteous at all times, invariably respectful to his officers, and ever ready and willing to offer and render assistance where it may be required.

R. H. ROSS, Local Major.
Deolalee, May 19. Paymaster, Deolalee Depot.

Deolalee, 14th May 1877.

Quartermaster Sergeant Miller, of the Deolalee depot, having called on me for a character to produce to the Court-Martial before which he is about to be tried, I have examined Quartermaster Sergeant Miller's defaulters' sheet, and find that there is no entry whatever in it. During my service I have seldom seen a non-commissioned officer so attentive to his duties or take so much pride in carrying them out. The duties of the depot in the Quartermaster's Office are very arduous and trying, and require great care and attention. Quartermaster Sergeant Miller has never failed in their performance to my entire satisfaction. I know him to be a most respectable and upright man, and at all times most respectful to his officers and others passing through, to whom he is most obliging in rendering every assistance.

H. STEWART COCHRANE, Lieut. Colonel,
Commandant Deolalee Depot.

Station Orders.

By Lieut.-Colonel E. Meurant, Commandant Deolalee Depot. Deolalee, 23rd March 1875.

Lieut.-Colonel Meurant being about to relinquish the appointment of Commandant Deolalee Depot, is desirous to express his acknowledgement to the officers and non-commissioned officers of the station staff.

Captain Wetherall, who has held the Adjutancy for the last five years, has most zealously and efficiently discharged his difficult and onerous duties.

The Commandant begs to thank Captain Ross and Harris (who this season have respectively held the appointments of Paymaster and Quartermaster to the depot) for the satisfactory manner in which they have performed their duties, and for the assistance they have always afforded him.

The Commandant is under special obligations to the non-commissioned staff, but more particularly to Sergt. Major Pitt and Quartermaster Sergeant Miller, who have been connected with the depot for five years, and who have discharged their very responsible duties in the most exemplary manner.

During the last five years nearly 75,000 men with their families have passed through Deolalee, and the work at times has been very severe and harassing, but the unremitting exertions of all ranks prevented difficulties, and Lieut.-Colonel Meurant considers it is entirely owing to the zealous co-operation he has at all times received that his command has been brought to such a satisfactory conclusion.

Bombay, 18th May 1877.

Dear Miller,—Having asked me for a character, I can only say that I have off and on known you at Deolalee since 1870, and during that time I have known you to have had intercourse with many hundreds if not thousands of officers, and never have I seen you to act otherwise than in the most civil and obliging manner; and often have I heard and known officers to express to you their thanks for the many acts of kindness you have done them connected not only with the duties of your own department but also for giving them an insight into other matters which become inseparable from such a station as Deolalee, especially in the case of officers arriving from England direct. I can, therefore, hardly believe that you would be capable of the charge now brought against you, as indeed I believe you would be one of the last of non-commissioned officers in the whole of the Bombay Presidency to do any such thing.—Yours, &c.

F. WARD, Barrack Master, R. H. C.

THE TRAMWAY ROW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is really astonishing to what lengths some *soi-disant* individuals carry their disinterestedness. I can assert with just as much claim to credence as your correspondent, "A Disinterested Englishman," that the recent tram car *fracas* did not owe its origin to the Europeans, but to the Parsees: that the proportion in which the Europeans stood to the Parsees was not as 12 to 4, but the reverse; and how your correspondent could have presumed to make the statements contained in his letter, I cannot for the life of me understand.

The conduct of the bravest of the brave amongst the Parsees on the occasion in question was truly heroic. After getting his head pretty well cuffed and buffeted our hero thought it high time to get himself out of a scrape which he imagined would perhaps end in a fracture of the skull for him, and with the object of effecting his escape he slipped under one of the benches and remained there till hostilities had ceased, when, boldly emerging from his place of concealment, he demanded a fair fight, but when he saw that one of the opposite party was about to respond to his challenge by what is so graphically phrased as introducing his shoe maker to his (the Parsee's) tailor, our brave and valiant Zoroastrian made a clean jump out of the car and was seen no more.

Bombay, June 9. FAIR PLAY.

BOMBAY.

THE Tanna Courts re-open for business to-day. The Sessions commence on Wednesday next before Messrs. Coghlan and Batty, Sessions Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—The Hon'ble Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Member of the Legislative Council, left for Poona by the mail train on Saturday afternoon last to attend a meeting of the Council to be held to-day.

A FAST VOYAGE.—The ship Bay of Bengal, Captain Longridge, from Liverpool to Madras, has just made one of the quickest passages on record. She left the Mersey on March 18th, and got over the distance in 74 days.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Mooljee Luckmidass appeared before Mr. W. Webb, and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Abdool Guffoor, tindal of the Proo Ramban, charging him with criminal breach of trust in respect of three hundred bags of jowaree and other grain, of the value of Rs. 250. The complainant alleges that the accused took charge of the said bags of grain to be delivered over to complainant's agent at Chiploon, but instead of delivering the goods to the said agent, he appropriated the same to his own use.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at Parell on view of the body of Khooma Mahadeo. Deceased was a labourer aged 50 years, who was employed on the afternoon previous in excavating some ground for laying down water pipes in the premises of a spinning mill that is now in course of erection in that locality. The excavation was about 15 feet deep, when suddenly the wall of the excavation fell in burying the deceased, who was the only person in the excavation at the time. When deceased was recovered from the debris, life was extinct. The inquest stands adjourned to this day, Monday.

SIR T. MADHAVRAO.—After spending a fortnight at Naosaree, with the climate of which he was pleased and where he would have stayed longer had public business permitted him to do so, Sir T. Madhavrao left for Baroda on Wednesday afternoon last. A large number of the residents had assembled at the station to wish him God-speed as well as to honour him at his departure. A raised *dais* had been erected for his accommodation. After the interchange of civilities, the Dewan, his deputy and his son, had their wrists and necks decorated with wristlets and garlands of flowers. The Dewan left the station in a reserved first-class carriage of a mixed train amidst the cheers of the assembled spectators. During his stay at Naosaree, arrangements were made for the initiation of several works of public utility in the city.

A BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE CASE.—Some time ago we stated that a suit for damages for a breach of promise of marriage had been filed in the High Court, Bombay, against Manockjee Limjee Manockjee. A plaint in a similar suit was presented to the sitting judge in Chambers on Friday last, on behalf of Perozbaee, daughter of Dinsha Jamsetjee Ramukdawalla, against Muncherjee Cowasjee Davur, son of the late Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davur, to recover Rs. 20,000 as damages for a breach of promise of marriage. Some little time ago respondent visited the petitioner at her father's house and made her presents from time to time of a gold watch, a diamond ring, a necklace, and other articles, and made a promise, in the presence of her parents and others, to marry her. The petitioner is seventeen years of age, and her father has been appointed a guardian *ad litem*.

THE Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway have had under deliberation the purchase of an estate in Mussoorie, to be used as a school and sanitarium for the children of their *employés*. We understand that the matter is now settled, by the purchase of Captain Spread's estate. The money for the purchase is meantime supplied from funds at the disposal of the Agent, but the Company will take the matter up at home, and it is expected that a large sum will be voted for additions and improvements. The Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway officials are to be congratulated on instituting so excellent a scheme. We understand that the managing committee is to embrace certain *ex-officio* members and representatives from all grades in the Company's service. We believe the Agent of the East India Railway contemplates following our provincial line's example—there is a talk of his buying an adjoining estate.

THE CASE OF ASSAULT by Mr. Todd, Second Assistant Collector of Ratnagiri, on Mr. Moroba Vithoba, of Bombay, has been disposed of by the District Magistrate, Mr. Crawford, who held an enquiry into Mr. Moroba's complaint at Harnayi in the presence of the accused. Mr. Moroba, accompanied by some of his witnesses, attended at the call of the Magistrate. His complaint, we learn, was proved, the only excuse Mr. Todd alleged being that he was provoked by Mr. Moroba's tone and language. Since Mr. Todd had no business to interfere with Mr. Moroba as he did, we cannot see the force of this excuse, nor is it correct to say that the provocation proceeded from the complainant. However, the charge was held to be proved and Mr. Todd was fined in the sum of Rs. 50.—*Native Opinion.*

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION SEAL.

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIER READYMONEY, Kt., C. S. I., with his usual munificence, and as a worthy citizen of Bombay, has presented the sum of Rs. 1,000 to the Corporation to enable it to order out a seal with suitable devices from England. Although unable now to take any active part in our local politics, he still evinces a lively interest in all our municipal affairs, and he has always endeavoured to promote its interests. During Mr. Arthur Crawford's régime, Sir Cowasjee presented upwards of Rs. 20,000 for drinking fountains, which are placed in different districts of the city, and are an inestimable boon to the classes of the community who are unable to pay for such a necessary of life as sweet water from the Vehar lake. One or two of these are very elegant and costly, especially that in the Crawford markets, and another opposite the Bazaar Gate Street. Another notable instance of his liberality is a donation of Rs. 2,500 for a garden at Mahim, which is hereafter to be called the "Sir Cowasjee Jehangier Garden," as suggested by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and adopted on the motion of Mr. Maclean, the Chairman of the Town Council, at their last meeting.

THE *AL-FRESCO* CONCERT.

THE Concert in the Victoria Gardens on Saturday night was not so largely attended as that of the previous Saturday; but still a very considerable number of people were present. Besides the purely musical portion of the entertainment, by Mdme. Tasca, Miss May, Mr. Plumpton, and Mr. Rollings, Mr. John Morris exhibited his wonderful changes of character and costume, and Mr. Pemberton Willard performed a marvellous solo on the "bones," and also played a tune on the banjo. In lieu of the Spelling Bee, which formed a prominent feature in the previous entertainments of this description, there was a competition in conundrums. Two prizes were offered—one for the best, a model elephant, and the other, for the worst, a cut-glass scent bottle. The value of the contributions to this portion of the evening's amusement may be estimated from the fact that the winner of the first prize was a gentleman who perpetrated the following:—"*Q.* Why is the author of this conundrum like the Prince of Wales in Ceylon?—*A.* Because he is elephant hunting." We are not aware to whom the second prize was awarded, but surely this attempt was deserving of the wooden spoon:—"*Q.* Why does a swallow resemble a smoky chimney?—*A.* Because it has a *crooked flue*."

CHOLERA AMONG THE SHIPPING.

WE regret to state that there has been a serious outbreak of cholera on board a number of the ships lying in the harbour. The vessel chiefly affected was the Anchor Line Steamer Macedonia, among whose crew several deaths have occurred, but there have been sickness and death on board several other ships also. The first patient was admitted to the European General Hospital on Thursday, in the person of the chief mate of the ship Southminster, and nine other patients from the harbour had been received up to Saturday afternoon. There were other cases that were not taken to hospital. Nearly every man on board the s.s. Macedonia was suffering on Saturday from diarrhœa, with symptoms of cholera, and on Saturday evening the vessel was taken outside the harbour. Of the ten patients admitted to the European General Hospital four died before Saturday evening, and one only was reported to be progressing favourably. We append a list of the names as entered in the hospital books:—

ADMITTED ON THURSDAY, JUNE 7.

Edward Swart, chief officer, ship Southminster; progressing favourably.

ADMITTED ON FRIDAY, JUNE 8.

Daniel Griffiths, carpenter, ship Marathon; died on Saturday, June 9.

ADMITTED ON SATURDAY, JUNE 9.

William Slater, seaman, ship Glendinning; died shortly after admission.

William Blanquest, seaman, ship Glendinning; seriously ill.

Henry Peters, seaman, ship Astronomer; died the same day.

George Williams, seaman, ship Southminster.

William Thomas, chief officer, ship Marathon.

Simon Murphy, fireman, s. s. Guy Mannering.

John Thomson, fireman, s. s. Macedonia; died the same day.

John Murray, fireman, s. s. Macedonia.

Cholera is also said to be causing an exceptionally large number of deaths in the Native Town.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS

HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.
Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

A. RENAUD, Manager.
14, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,20,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other prescription of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.
Bombay, 10th April 1875.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 500,000

LONDON BANKERS
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and INTEREST allowed. FIXED DEPOSITS received on the following terms, viz.:—
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. at 4 do.
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application. All letters to be addressed and Remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICES.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,
dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—
"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 8 year sold.
"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, L. S.
The Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills, London.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.
To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.
Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.
All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks, and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

AGENTS—MESSRS. TREACHER & CO.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON JOURNAL.—GENERAL CONTENTS.

LONDON JOURNAL.—In addition to the best Novels by the best Authors has other features of surpassing interest.

LONDON JOURNAL.—General Articles and Essays on Literary, Social, Political, Topographical, Personal, and Historical Subjects, Illustrated with splendid views and life-like portraits of celebrities, living and dead.—The Cathedrals of England. Exterior and Interior Views have been given, with a full history of each and its traditions.—The Cities of the World. Engravings with Descriptions have been given of all the Capitals of Europe, and the Chief Cities and Towns in our Colonies and Dependencies, and other parts of the Globe.

LONDON JOURNAL.—The best selection of witty and humorous Jokes, forming the most amusing collection of facetiæ.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Household Receipts of the utmost value and importance to every wife and mother.

LONDON JOURNAL.—A Correspondence page, which is a marvel of counsel and information upon every conceivable subject.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Scientific and Statistical Information for architects, engineers, and skilled mechanics of every craft. Simply invaluable.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Monthly Parts contain a copyright Coloured Fashion Plate of four elaborate Figures, designed expressly for the London Journal.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Every month contains a Ladies' Monster Supplement of Engravings of Latest Parisian Fashions and Needlework.

LONDON JOURNAL.—A Full-sized Separate Cut-out Pattern of the most Fashionable Garments in vogue.

LONDON JOURNAL.—To our Foreign Readers.—In consequence of the operation of the General Postal Union between Great Britain and Foreign Powers, the Monthly Part of the London Journal can now be forwarded post free for 13s. per annum, *payable in advance*, to any of the countries included in this Union.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Largest Circulation on the Continent and in the Colonies.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Wherever the English language is spoken, the London Journal is read and admired.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Occupies the proud position of being the leading English Periodical.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Always places before its Readers the Works of the best Authors in the field of Fiction.

LONDON JOURNAL.—No other Periodical extant can exhibit such an array of genius and talent in the literary department.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Is always Illustrated by the pencils of the best Artists, including Sir John Gilbert, R.A., Harrison Weir, Louis Huard, Keeley Halswell, A.R.S.A., T. Scott, A. Hunt, W. Hunt, G. F. Sargent, W. H. Prior, F. W. Justyne, &c.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Does not enter into the vexatious domain of party politics or religious controversy.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Has always been in the forefront in advocating measures tending to the social and moral well-being of the people.

LONDON JOURNAL.—The combination of these multifarious attractions has secured a circulation far beyond that of the numerous rivals which have founded their hopes of success on endeavours to copy its chief features of attraction.

LONDON JOURNAL.—No effort or expense shall be spared to keep it as it has been—the best and cheapest Periodical in the world, with the largest circulation.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Is always in Print.

LONDON JOURNAL.—All Numbers, Parts and Volumes are in Print, and may be had at the Office, or through any Bookseller or News Agent in the United Kingdom, the Colonies, or Abroad.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Almanack and Chronicle.—All recent Volumes are distinguished by containing an Index and Almanack and Chronicle of the principal events of the half year in the domain of Literature, Science, Art, Politics, Births, Marriages, Deaths, Accidents, Crimes, and all matters of public interest—a feature of no other periodical.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Office, 332, Strand, London.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

ESTABLISHED IN BORDEAUX AND LONDON IN 1815 AND IN INDIA IN 1842.

BOMBAY PRICE LIST.—(INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES.)

The amount of Duty and Dues on Wines, Spirits, Cordials, &c., at per case of one doz. qts. or two doz. pints is as follows:—
On Clarets and Burgundies, Rs. 2; German Still Wines, Sherries, and Ports, Rs. 3; Sparkling Wines, Rs. 5; Spirits and Cordials, Rs. 8. Town Dues, As 8 per case.

These Cash Charges we cover in our Prices by general request, but include no Profit on the Advance, nor can we take Discount off them.

BOMBAY HOUSE:—DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICES:—5, ADELPHI TERRACE, W.C., AND 44, MARK LANE, CITY, E.C.
CALCUTTA HOUSE:—10, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA. | BORDEAUX HOUSE:—PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.

PATRONS.

H. M. THE QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA.

THE ADMIRALTY,
OWNERS OF INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN S.S. LINES,
THE P. & O. Co., AND THE B. I. S. N. Co. FOR SOME OF THEIR SHIPS.
Seventy Regimental Messes, and the undermentioned Club Houses, &c. &c.

THE BOMBAY.	THE ATHENÆUM.	THE CAWNPORE.	THE TIRHOOT PLANTERS.
THE REFORM.	THE HIMALAYA.	THE SIRHIND.	
THE WINDHAM.	THE NYNEE TAL.	THE TUTICORIN.	THE WESTERN INDIA

MEMO OF TERMS.

An Order for Three Cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE
3 months' Credit, without Discount to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value

N. B.—Forwarding Charges we add. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when dispatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine, Spirits, &c., &c., that may not be approved of on arrival but not afterwards.

N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.

LOCAL AGENTS.
Mr. JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street and Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.

BORDEAUX—Red.

IN BOTTLE.

CASH. Per 1 dozen Quarts and 2 dozen Pints. Duties Paid. Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.			CREDIT. Per 1 dozen Quarts and 2 dozen Pints. Duties Paid. Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
31 0	33 0	CHATEAU LAFITE or MOUTON	After Dinner Wines	32 8	34 8
26 4	28 4	" RAUZAN		27 8	29 8
23 8	25 8	" PALMER		24 8	26 8
20 8	22 8	" LAROSE	Dinner Wines	21 8	23 8
17 12	19 12	" ST. JULIET		18 8	20 8
15 12	17 12	" CANTENAC		16 8	18 8
14 0	15 12	ST. ESTEPHE, a favourite		14 8	16 8
11 8	13 8	PETIT MEDOC, Breakfast Claret		12 0	14 0
11 0	12 8	PAUILLAC		11 8	13 0

IN WOOD.

CASH. 46 Gals. Hdhs. Rs. A.		CREDIT. 46 Gals. Hdhs. R. A.
252 0	ST. JULIEN	273 8
216 0	CANTENAC	233 8
180 0	ST. ESTEPHE	193 8
147 8	MEDOC	157 8

Of these we keep no stock, but import to order.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
		WHITE.		
22 8	24 8	HAUT SAUTERNES, delicate flavor, Red	23 8	25 8
17 12	19 12	SAUTERNE (Barsac) light, white cap	18 8	20 8
		BURGUNDY—Red.		
31 0	33 0	CHAMBERTIN, the *elite* of Burgundies	32 8	34 8
25 8	27 4	NUITS or CORTON, high class Wine	26 8	28 8
21 8	23 8	VOLNAY, strongly recommended	22 8	24 0
17 12	...	BEAUNE, soft delicate flavor	18 8	...
37 12	...	SPARKLING Red Burgundy	39 8	...
		WHITE.		
25 8	27 4	CHABLIS, La Moutonne, Superior	26 8	28 8
16 12	18 12	CHABLIS, light, pleasant Wine	17 8	19 8

SHERRY.

We call special attention to these—

Per doz Qts. Rs. A.		Seal	Per doz Qts. Rs. A.
36 12	AMONTILLADO A 1, rare old	gold seal	38 8
35 0	AMONTILLADO, choice and superior	black seal	36 8
26 4	MONTILLA, extra pale and very dry	black seal	27 8
27 4	AMOROSO, full flavoured soft pale	black seal	28 8
24 8	VINO PURO, very pale, dry	blue seal	25 8
23 8	OLOROSO, nutty and dry	green seal	24 8
21 8	MANZANILLA	red seal	22 8
20 12	PALE, dry medium	yellow seal	21 8
19 12	VINO DE PASTE, remarkably pale and very dry	pink seal	20 8
16 12	A GOOD DINNER WINE	white seal	17 8
16 12	MARSALA VIRGIN, pale, fine flavour	yellow seal	17 8
35 12	MADEIRA, E. I., very superior	black seal	37 8
33 0	MADEIRA, Excellent Wine	red seal	34 8

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

4 Gals. per Jar. Rs. A.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. A.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. A.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.		4 Gals. per Jar. Rs. A.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. A.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. A.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.
68 12	212 12	416 4	823 8	Amontillado, A1	72 0	223 12	457 4	904 8
66 0	198 4	387 8	766 0	Amontillado, Black seal quality	69 0	217 12	425 4	840 8
51 12	152 8	295 12	584 4	Amoroso	54 0	166 12	323 4	638 8
42 4	124 8	245 4	472 8	Oloroso	44 0	135 12	262 4	514 8
43 4	126 4	240 12	481 8	Vino Puro	45 0	137 12	267 4	524 8
39 1	115 8	222 0	436 8	Manzanilla W	41 0	125 12	241 4	474 8
36 8	106 8	206 8	400 8	Yellow Seal W	38 0	115 12	224 4	434 8
34 8	97 8	186 12	364 8	Vino de Pasto W	36 0	105 12	202 4	394 8
32 12	83 0	158 0	308 12	White Seal	34 0	89 12	170 4	332 8

The Quarter-Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Jars with Wood Taps Rs. 1½, or with Plated Taps Rs. 4 extra.

Of the 3 qualities marked W we keep stocks. The others we import to special order.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
		CHAMPAGNE.		
47 12	50 10	WACHTER'S PRINCE OF WALES' PLUME, "Extra Dry," so labelled	50 0	53 0
47 8	51 4	FINEST DRY, a Grand Wine	49 8	53 8
30 4	...	WACHTER'S PRINCE OF WALES PLUME, per hamper of 24 half-pints	31 12	...
41 12	43 8	FINE DRY SPARKLING	43 8	45 0
37 12	41 12	FINE SPARKLING (Star)	39 8	43 8
31 4	...	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light particularly dry	32 8	...
22 12	...	CARTE ROUGE	23 8	...
...	...	FINEST SPARKLING SAUMUR	...	...
		SPARKLING GERMAN WINE.		
42 8	44 8	HOCK, NONPAREIL, extra quality, medium dry	44 8	46 8
33 0	35 0	HOCK, MUSCATEL, very choice	34 8	36 8
28 4	...	" EXCELLENT WINE	29 8	...
42	44	MOSELLE NONPAREIL (extra quality)	44 8	46 8
33	35	MOSELLE MUSCATEL (very choice)	34 8	36 8
28	...	MOSELLE, excellent Wine	29 8	...
		STILL GERMAN WINE.		
46 4	48 4	HOCK JOHANNISBERGER, superior	48 8	50 8
38 12	...	" MARCOBRUNNER	40 8	...
34 0	...	LIEBFRAUMILCH	35 8	...
29 4	31 0	HOCK RUDESHEIMER, MELLOW	30 8	32 8
24 8	26 4	" HOCHHEIMER, fine flavored	25 8	27 8
18 12	21 8	" LAUBENHEIMER, light refreshing	19 8	22 8
25 8	27 4	RED HOCK ASSMANHAUSER	26 8	28 8
29 4	...	STEIN-WEIN in BOCKSBEUTEL, most pleasing Wine	30 8	...
29 4	31 0	MOSELLE, BRAUNBERGER, delicate superior flavor	30 8	32 8
		PORT.		
35 12	...	OLD CRUSTED, very choice (some years in bottle)	37 8	...
26 4	28 4	INVALD'S full-bodied gold Capsule	27 8	29 8
22 8	24 8	DESSERT WINE, superior Black seal	23 8	25 8
18 12	20 12	A GOOD SOUND FULL WINE, red seal	19 8	21 8
22 8	...	SACRAMENTAL WINE	23 8	...

PORT IN WOOD.

Per Octave. Rs. A.	Per Quarter Cask Rs. A.	Per Hhd. Rs. A.		Per Octave. Rs. A.	Per Quarter Cask Rs. A.	Per Hhd. Rs. A.
99 4	186 0	359 4	Port, red seal	107 12	201 4	388 8
109 4	207 8	404 4	" black seal	118 12	225 4	438 8
131 12	254 4	497 12	Invalid's quality	143 12	277 4	542 8

These we import to special orders only.

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Our duty paid Prices are:—

Per dozen. Rs. A.			Per Dozen Rs. A.
24 12	P.C. *	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	25 8
13 4	Do.	in Flasks	13 12
8 0	Do.	Half flasks	8 4
26 8	P.C. **	White Capsule, delicate flavor	27 8
14 4	Do.	do. In Flasks " "	14 12
30 8	S.O.P. ***	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	31 8
16 4	Do.	do. In Flasks	16 12
34 4	V.S.O.P. ****	Black Capsule, superior old pale, the finest imported	35 8
18 0	Do.	do. In Flasks	18 12
43 12		BLACK CAP, extra superior rare old	45 8
24 12		RUM, the finest old Jamaica Rum extra quality	25 8
21 12		RUM, the finest old Jamaica	22 0
19 1		Do. fine "Pineapple"	20 0
21 12		GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	22 8
21 12		FIELD'S GIN	22 8
24 12		WHISKY SCOTCH, Fine old extra quality	25 8
22 12		WHISKY, Irish and Scotch, fine, old pure	23 8
17 8		GENEVA, in flasks, the best	18 0
16 2		SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC ANTI-DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL	16 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC IN JARS.

Per Gal without Jar. Rs. A.		Per Gal without Jar. Rs. A.
13 12	COGNAC, * * * *	14 4
12 0	" * * *	12 4
10 0	" * *	10 4
9 8	" *	9 12

The Jars can be returned for refilling. An allowance of price for the Jar willbe made, deducting all outlay for carriage to godown.

Empty Jar 1 Gallon	Rs. 2 0	Each.
Do. do. 2 "	" 3 0	"
Do. do. 4 "	" 4 0	"

Wood Taps Rs. 1-8 each. Plated Taps Rs. 4 each.

LIQUEURS.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
46 8	48 8	CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange and White	48 8	50 8
7 12	...	CHARTREUSE GREEN per Bottle	8 0	...
6 8	...	Do. YELLOW "	6 12	...
50 4	54 4	MARASCHINO DE ZARA best	52 8	56 8
46 8	...	NOYAU DE MARTINIQUE	48 0	...
...		CREME DE NOYAU	...	
37 0	39 0	CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	38	40 8
19 12	...	ORANGE BITTERS	20 8	...
29 4	...	"KILL THE CROW" BITTERS	30 8	...
...	27 0	ASSORTED LIQUEURES, CHOICE	..	28 4

June 1st, 1877.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

			Rs.	as.	p.
BRANDY, Hennessey's *** Star		per doz.	33	8	0
" Exshaw's No. 1		"	36	0	0
CLARET, St. Julien	quarts	"	9	8	0
" "	pints	"	6	8	0
" Medoc	quarts	"	11	0	0
" "	pints	"	7	0	0
" St. Estephe	quarts	"	13	0	0
" "	pints	"	8	0	0
BACON		per lb.	0	13	0
HAM		"	0	13	0

All kinds of European Stores in Stock at low rates.

APPOLLO HOUSE. APOLLO STREET.

NOTICE.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

APOLLINARIS WATER.

Arrangements have now been made by which this celebrated Water can be had at the following reduced prices:—
CASK, containing 8 dozen Pints .... Rs. 16 0
" " 6 " Quarts .... " 18 0
" " 4 " " .... " 13 0

APOLLINARIS
A NATURAL
PURE, NATURAL, MINERAL
EFFERVESCING WATER
FROM THE APOLLINARIS BRUNNEN. WATER.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.—"A great boon to all, but especially suited by its absolute purity and mild alkalinity to ward off the most fatal diseases of TROPICAL CLIMATES."—*British Medical Journal.*

"Possesses organic purity in the highest degree, wholly charged with its own Natural Gas. The production of the spring is equivalent to 40,000,000 of quart bottles per annum."—J. A. WANKLYN, V. Pres. of the Society of Public Analysts, &c., &c.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—"FAR SUPERIOR TO ORDINARY MANUFACTURED AERATED WATERS."—*Medical Times.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.—"The favoured drink of the favoured classes. The fashion in the Clubs, and universally recommended as a pure, refreshing drinking water by the Medical Profession. Especially suited moreover for Tropical Climates."—*London Medical Record.*

"APOLLINARIS WATER has rapidly attained a great and well-deserved popularity in England. Particularly valuable to Indians having or fearing a touch of liver or disordered digestion."—*Practitioner.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.—Inspector General Macpherson M.D., late H. M. Indian Army, author of "Baths and Wells," &c., writes: "The advantage of Apollinaris Water is THE CERTAINTY OF ITS PURITY. In India it is difficult even with every care to obtain water for the manufacture of Soda Water that is free from impurities. THE APOLLINARIS WATER OUGHT TO BE A GREAT BOON TO INDIA."

Professor Macnamara, late Prof. University of Calcutta, &c., writes: "Soda Water in India is frequently polluted with drainage and organic impurities, which are the direct cause of cholera, typhus and dysentery. Apollinaris is absolutely pure. I STRONGLY ADVISE INDIAN RESIDENTS TO DRINK IT. IT IS FAR MORE REFRESHING AND WHOLESOME THAN SODA WATER."

Consumers can now be supplied with Apollinaris Water in Soda Water Bottles which can readily be sold when empty. They are cautioned to see that Bottles have SMITH, BILBROUGH & Co.'s name on the Label, otherwise they may purchase water not properly bottled for export.

OF ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS AND DEALERS.
Descriptive Pamphlets, with analyses, Prices, &c., on application to Agents:—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!!

TO SUIT NUMEROUS UP-COUNTRY AS WELL AS LOCAL APPLICANTS.
P. VUCCINO AND CO.'S SUBSCRIPTION LIST (for Photographs at Reduced Rates by PAYMENT IN ADVANCE) will continue open until the 30th June.
Meadow Street, 19th May 1877.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, HOSPITALS, HOTELS, &c.
CARRE'S IMPROVED ICE MACHINE
WITH THE NEW **CONGELATOR** FOR PRODUCING BLOCK ICE
TO BE HAD ONLY FROM
S. Rose & Co., Bombay.

The only Machine suitable for Domestic use; Cheap, Cleanly, and Easy to work; always ready for use and never gets out of order. Full particulars of the *New Congelator* can be had on application to S. Rose & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
S. ROSE & Co.'s apparatus for cooling Wines or Beer with the aid of the Pneumatic Ice Machine and without contact of Ice with the wine, is an entirely new adaptation. Rs. 25 each and Rs. 16.
The introduction of Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.'s apparatus is acknowledged to have supplied a perfect method for cooling Wines or Beer without any risk of injuring the flavor.
Personal inspection of the new apparatus and its accessories is requested, and full practical instructions for using the Machine will be given to the Agents or to the servants of purchasers.
The mode of producing Ice is by means of a Pneumatic Machine, the air in the Decanter or Vase is exhausted by the action of the air-pump, and the moisture, arising from rapid evaporation, absorbed by the Sulphuric Acid contained in the Cylinder B, and intense cold in the Decanter or Vase is the result reducing the water to Ice.
An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use, accompanies each Machine.
Apparatus for operating on one DECANTER or VASE with NEW CONGELATOR, ACCESSORIES complete.
Do. Do. on Two DECANTERS or VASES with NEW CONGELATOR, ACCESSORIES complete.
Do. Do. on Four DECANTERS or VASES with NEW CONGELATOR, ACCESSORIES complete.
Messes, Clubs, Traders, &c., supplied at wholesale Rates.
Sulphuric Acid, Oils, Wax, Leather Washers and all the necessary fittings, kept in stock.
For use in Up-country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals and on Board-ship, these Machines will be found invaluable; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use. Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together charged with acid, and the water at 85 deg. Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.
The above Machines can be seen in working order on the premises of S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

CARRE'S IMPROVED (**NEW MODEL**) AMMONIACAL ICE MACHINES
2 lbs. and 4 lbs. each, complete with furnace, thermometers, &c., instructions for working and making Ices, &c.
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO S. ROSE & Co., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
Railway Ice Box............ Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 | Ice Pitchers............ Rs. 50 to Rs. 100
Ice Pail, Ice Tongs, and Ice Hammers.

PERPETUAL FOUNTAIN.
TABLE EPERGNE OR CENTRE-PIECE FOR PERFUMED WATER.
In rich Electro-silvered Ware, Rs. 200.
FILTERS.—Spencer's Improved Magnetic Carbide Filter, Price Rs. 15, 24 and 30.

NOTE NEW ADDRESS.
S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

FELT HATS AND HELMETS.

THORPE & Co. have just OPENED a LARGE SHIPMENT for the present Season.

FELT HATS.	Rs. a.	HELMETS.	Rs. a.
The Duke, New low Round Crown	7 0	Hawk's Regulation, best quality, covered white Doe	20 0
Ditto ditto Extra Quality	8 0	The New Spike for Infantry	7 0
Black Felt, medium height, Square Crown	8 0	Spike and Plate for Staff and Cavalry	10 0
Ditto ditto Round Crown	8 0	Gilt Chin Chains	6 0
Soft Black Felt, Round Crown	8 0	Ellwood's Helmets, White	13 0
Brown Felt, Fashionable Round Crown	8 0	Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets	13 8
Drab Felt, ditto ditto	8 0	Ellwood's Shikar Hat, covered Flax	13 8
Soft Crown, Black and Drab	7 8	Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke	18 0
Drab Soft High Crown	8 0	Christy's Drab Felt Helmets	10 0
Black and Drab Soft Travelling Hats	8 0	Light Drab Felt Helmets for Lady or Gentleman	10 0
Tweed Travelling Hats, in great variety, 2-8 to	5 8	Light Helmets with extra Band	10 0
Drab Shell Hats	10 0	Drab Felt Milton Hats.......6-8 to	8 0
Black Silk Dress	13 8		

LESS 10 PER CENT FOR CASH.

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHOLERA REMEDIES.

THE following REMEDIES for CHOLERA and DIARRHŒA are all of tried efficacy:—

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s CHOLERA TINCTURE, thoroughly trustworthy, and of small compass. Extensively used by Native Governments and Municipalities. Per phial, Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8.
D. S. KEMP & Co.'s CHOLERA MIXTURE. Also very trustworthy and extensively used. Per phial, Re. 1.
RUBINI'S ESSENCE OF CAMPHOR. Per phial, Re. 1.
DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURE, WITH OPIUM. Pints, Re. 1 4. Quarts, Rs. 2-4.
DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURE, WITHOUT OPIUM. Pints, Re. 1. Quarts, Re. 1-8.
CHOLERA PILLS, as supplied to Troops by Government. Per phial, Re. 1.
DR. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. Per phial, 12 annas, Re. 1-8, and Rs. 3.

All the above are supplied per dozen at wholesale rates.

DISINFECTANTS.
MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC POWDER AND LIQUID.
CONDY'S DISINFECTING FLUID.
SIR W. BURNETT'S DISINFECTING FLUID.
PERMANGANATE OF POTASH FOR DISINFECTING DRINKING WATER.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

SPECIAL attention is given to this Department. We beg to draw attention to the Large Variety of Materials, the Superior Fit and Finish.

Patterns with Instructions for Self-measurement, FREE on Application.

	Rs. a		Rs. a		Rs. a.
Badham's Oxford Cloth, all new Patterns, with Collars attached, cool and absorbing, highly recommended for Mofussil wear ....each	6 8	Badham's English printed Cambric, with Collars attached, the latest Designs ....each	4 0	Badham's Dress Shirts, Superfine Longcloth, Hem-Stitched and embroidered ....each	7 8 to 9 8
Badham's Zephyr Cloth, neat Patterns, with Collars attached, equal to Spun Silk....each	6 8	Badham's Superfine Longcloth, best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, new Military Fronts....each	5 0	Badham's Silk and Wool Shirts, thoroughly shrunk, in plain colours of Fancy Stripes...each	9 0
Badham's best French Cambric, with Collars attached, all the latest Patterns, Warranted fast colour ....each	5 8	The above with Extra Super Long Cloth; Long Cloth, made as above, Cambric Front and Cuff's ....each	3 12	Wove, or Printed Flannels plain Colours and Neat Fancy Stripes, very soft, thoroughly Shrunk ....each	8 8
				Spun Silk, a Delightful Material, Neat Stripes ....each	11 8

Sleeping Suits.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Striped Cambrics, a Large Choice, Light or Dark Colours....Suit	7 8	Best French Cambric, in a Variety of Patterns ....Suit	8 8	Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Plain or striped Patterns...Suit	18 0
Oxford Cloth, all shades of Colour, the material strongly recommended for wear....Suit	11 0	Zephyr Cloth, Neat Patterns, equal to Spun Silk....Suit	11 0	Spun Silk in Plain Silk White or neat Fancy Stripes, these are delightfully cool....Suit	26 0
		Badham's Best Silk and Wool, Plain or Fancy Colours....Suit	1 90		

Collars made expressly for Indian Washing.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a		Rs. a.
Badham's West End, small turn down all round ....per doz.	6 8	Badham's Shakespear, a moderate deep turn down ....per doz.	6 8	Badham's Grosvenor, stand up p. doz.	6 8
Badham's Dux, small turn corner only ....per doz.	6 8	Badham's London Society, deep turn corner ....per doz.	6 8	Military stand up, same height all round for Mess wear....per doz.	6 8
Badham's Pall Mall, stand up "	6 8	Badham's First Lord medium turn corner only ....per doz.	6 8	Badham's Shakespear, with neat coloured Tie attached, well suited for Mofussil wear ....per doz.	7 0
Badham's Regent, turn down all round....per doz.	6 8	Badham's Oxford, small turn down all round ....per doz.	6 8	First Lord, medium turn collar for Mofussil wear ....per doz.	7 0
		Badham's Clerical ....per doz.	8 8	Badham's Drag with Eureka Washing Scarf attached....per doz.	10 8

Cambric Handkerchiefs Hemmed and Washed.

	per dozen. Rs. a.		per dozen. Rs. a.
Fine Scotch Lawn	5 0	Fine Irish Cambric with Fancy Coloured Borders	16 8
Plain or Fancy Coloured Borders	12 0	French Cambric, 1 Inch Hem-Stitched Borders	12 8
Fine Irish Cambric	16 0		14 8
Plain Tape or Fancy Cord Borders	18 8	Superfine French Cambric, Printed Borders	18 0
Do. do.	20 8		24 8
Do. do.	23 8	Ladies' French Cambric, Hem-Stitched, ½ inch and 1 inch Border	8
Do. do.			12

LESS TEN PER CENT. FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A. M. TILL 4 P. M.

INDIAN SCENERY.
Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing. These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.
A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy—Rs. 100.
N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.
Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.
"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.
August 1st, 1875.
10, Rampart Row.

DHUNJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE AND COMPANY,
39, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

All quotations subject to the fluctuations of the Market.

PALE ALE AND STOUT.	Per Doz. Rs. a.
Bass' Beer, in Quarts, by Stone 5-8 to	5 12
" Pints ....3-8 to	3 12
Our Own, in Quarts	5 0
" Pints	3 0
Guinness's Stout, in Quarts ...5-8 to	5 12
" Pints ....3-8 to	3 12
SHERRY WINE.	
Pale or Golden	16 0
" Fine	20 0
" Very Fine	22 0
Amontillado	24 0
Vin De Pasto	24 0
CLARET.	
Breakfast	10 0
Do. in pints	6 0
Dinner	14 0
After Dinner	18 0
Do.	7 0
Chateau la Rose, in Quarts	18 0
Chateau Laffite	32 0

CHAMPAGNE AND HOCK.	Per Doz. Rs. a.
F. Giesler & Co., Quarts	48 0
" Pints	25 0
De St. Marceaux, Quarts	48 0
" Pint	25 0
Jules Mumm & Co., Quarts	40 0
" Pints	21 0
Best Dry, in Quarts	30 0
" Pints	16 0
Hock "Still," very fine..18, 20, 22 and	24 0
" in Pints....Rs. 12 and	14 0
BRANDY.	
Exshaw....Rs. 22 and	36 0
Hennessey and Co.... Rs. 26¼, 30 and	33 0
Planat and Co	30 0
J. Denis Mounie and Co	26 0
Jules Robin and Co	22 0
J. and F. Martel	27 0
Penet Castillion & Co	22 0
C. Dennehy ....Rs. 21, 23 and	25 0
Lower qualities from	15 0
Cherry Brandy ....Rs. 12 and	15 0

SPIRITS AND LIQUEURS.	Per Doz. Rs. a.
Whiskey, Kenahan's, L.L.	22 0
Whiskey, by Crabbie	18 0
Jamaica Rum do.	20 0
Old Tom, by S. Boord	16 0
Do. Booth & Sons	17 0
Do. Vaughan Jones	17 0
Do. C. Gordon and Co.	17 0
Gin Square bottles	23 0
Orange Bitters	17 0
Spirit of Wine	15 0
Brandy Bitters	12 0
Vermouth	14 0
Ginger Wine, by Crabbie & Gordon	15 0
Curacho, Quarts ....Rs. 30 and	36 0
Do Pints ....Rs. 20 and	24 0
Noyeau, Vanille, Anisette and Rose ....Rs. 18 and	24 0
PORT WINE.	
One Grape	18 0
Old Draught	18 0
Old Bottled Invalid's Wine	24

OILMAN'S STORES by Crosse and Blackwell and others.
Also CUTLER, PALMER'S AND C. BOUNVIALLE'S WINES at their Prices.

NOTICES.

THE WIFE of a retired Officer residing at Sydenham, close to the Crystal Palace, is desirous of TAKING CHARGE of CHILDREN whose parents are in India, to be educated with her own. A Resident Governess kept. Highest references given and required. Address Mrs. FOSTER, The Jasmines, Silverdale, Sydenham.

For Sale.
AN IDYLL
OF THE
APOLLO BUNDER.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.
Head Master—MR. JAMES MCDONALD, Head Mistress—MRS. MCDONALD, } With Assistants.
FORT SCHOOL—HUMMUM STREET.
Head Master—MR. A. D. SMEATON, Head Mistress—MRS SMEATON, } With Assistants.
Music Master—MR. JOSEPH SCHMUCK.
French Master—SIGNOR PEDRAZA.
D. C. BOYD, D. MACPHERSON, } Honorary Secretaries.
Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received. b Mr. and Mrs McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton.
Bombay, December, 1875.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (LIMITED).

UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH THE QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT.
For the CONVEYANCE of PASSENGERS and CARGO between LONDON, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and AUSTRALIA, via TO RES STRAITS.
GUTHRIE & Co., General Agents, Singapore.
For Time Tables, Rates of Freight and Passage, and other information, apply to
LYALL, RENNIE & Co., Agents,
Calcutta.

JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.
SHOW ROOMS AT GIRGAUM
AND
HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

ALWAYS on hand, Furniture of every description, Glass and Crockery Ware, Cutlery, Harness, Saddlery, Carriages, Horses, Guns, Pistols, &c., &c.
Now on hand, handsome Silver Cutch-work Tea Sets in great variety, China and Japanese Vase, &c., also real Mocha Coffee.

TO BE LET, 4 well furnished BUNGALOWS, situate at Malabar Hill, for 3 and 6 months; out of these, one is very commodious for a large family. Rent moderate. Apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NEW OIL-PAINTINGS.
FINE ART GALLERY,
HUMMUM STREET.
LOUIS FRANK
HAS now on view three new Oil-paintings, viz:—
"MOONLIGHT VIEW OF THE RUINS OF BEEJAPOOR."
"VIEW NEAR THE PINDUR GLACIER, HIMALAYAS."
"VIEW IN THE SCINDE VALLEY, CASHMERE."
Also several new water-colour drawings.

NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Marine Storekeeper at the Bombay Dockyard up to 12 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, for Washing the Bedding, Hammocks, Blankets, Linen and other articles belonging to Her Majesty's Indian Troop-ships.
The Tenders must state the time per thousand required to execute the washing and washing must be done to the satisfaction of the Marine Storekeeper.
The Tenders must state the rate per hundred for any quantity.
The articles must be taken from and delivered into the Marine Stores subject to deductions for burns and tears, or other damage while in the Contractor's hands as may be decided on by a competent Committee.
A deposit of Rs. (500) Five Hundred must accompany each Tender, and Security of Rupees (5,000) Five Thousand must be given by the successful Tenderer.
Tenders must be accompanied by certificates of competency.
The Tender will be from 1st June 1877 to 31st May 1878.
The Tenders will be subject to the approval of the Resident Transport Officer.
For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.
G. O'B. CAREW,
Marine Storekeeper.
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 1st June 1877.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.
FINE WOOL TWEEDS for the Hot Weather, the BEST and CHEAPEST in Bombay:—
Suits made, just as you like them............Rs. 25 worth Rs. 30
Suits made to the latest fashion ....from " 16 to " 20
Fast colored Linen and Cotton Drill Suits.. " 14 to " 18
Favorite Umbrellas recovered Twilled Silk and Alpaca .... " 9 to " 4
ALLAN'S CLYCONION WATERPROOF SUITS ....Rs. 30
REGIMENTAL CAPES, ALL SIZES.
HOSIERY, HATS, CAPS, RAIL WRAPPERS AND PORTMANTEAUS.
17, Apollo Street. A. ALLAN.

BY PERMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.
GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES,
AT LANOWLEE, IN POONA DISTRICT,
27,000 TICKETS, 2 RUPEES EACH.
3 PRIZES.
1 Prize—One large bungalow, tiled-roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 20,000, with Compound.
1 Prize—One Large Bungalow, Galvanized roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 18,000, with Compound.
1 Prize—One small Bungalow, tiled-roof, portion of the Hotel, proximate value Rs. 3,000, with Compound.
The Bungalows are known as Lanowlee Hotel.
Agents are invited for out-stations; Commission allowed, Rs. 10 per cent. on Tickets sold.
Purchasers of 100 Tickets are allowed 12 Tickets free.
For further particulars apply to
ARDASEER MERWANJEE,
Proprietor Lanowlee Hotel.
AGENTS:
1—Atmaram Sagoon, Esq., Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road.
2—Framjee Nusserwanjee & Co., Neilgerry Hill.
3—Merwanjee Framjee Postwalla, Esq., Bazar Gate, Fort.
4—Jehangier Bazonjee Karanee, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
5—Nowrojee Cursetjee Karass, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
6—B. X. Furtado, Esq., Catholic Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road.
7—Kakeebhai Puddumsee, Esq., near Crawford Market.
8—Fort Printing Press, Gunbaw Lane, Fort.
9—Francis D'Netto, Esq., Black Town, Madras.
10—Messrs. Darlington & Co., Calcutta.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTER, & GENERAL MANUFACTURER.
SHOW ROOM
OF
CARVED AND PLAIN BLACKWOOD,
TEAKWOOD, EBONY,
AND
FANCY GILDED FURNITURE,
FOR
DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS,
BOUDOIR, OFFICES, ANTE-ROOM,
CAMP MESSES, AND CLUBS,
DURBAR HALLS, &c., &c.
CARRIAGE SHOW ROOM,
NEW AND SECOND HAND CARRIAGES ALWAYS ON VIEW.
Carriages taken on Commission.
THE PICTURE GALLERY
CONTAINS THE LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBAY
OF
OLEOGRAPHS AND CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS
FRAMED IN SUITABLE FRAMES
OF THE
NEWEST PATTERNS.
ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF
LOOKING GLASSES,
OF VARIOUS SIZES,
FRAMED IN FANCY GILTED FRAMES.
STRANGERS TO BOMBAY SHOULD PAY THIS WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT A VISIT.
KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay 16th August 1875.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON GLOBE AND INSURANCE COMPANY.
POLICIES of Insurance against Fire upon Dwelling Houses, and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the Undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE
AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—£5,000,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTION.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F. R. S. *President.*
James Alexander, Esq. | Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Charles George Barnett, Esq. | Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq. | Joseph Mayer Montefiore, Esq.
Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P. | Sir Anthony De Rothschild, Bart.
Samuel Gurney, Esq. |
James Helme, Esq. | Baron Lionel N. De Rothschild.
Richard Hoake, Esq. | Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
Sir Curtis M. Lampson, Bart. | Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.
Sampson Lucas, Esq.
AUDITORS.
Lord Edward Cavendish.
Right Hon. Lord Richard Grosvenor, M.P.
Francis Alfred Lucas, Esq.
N. M. De Rothschild, Esq., M.P.
Robert Lewis, *Secretary.*
FIRE RISKS
On an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
The non-participating rates of premium for European lives Resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide, upon Proposals submitted, to issue Policies, and to settle Claims.
The Life Reserve Fund is over
NINETY-FOUR LAC OF RUPEES,
(which is irrespective of and in addition to the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund), being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of a subscribed Capital of not less than
FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,
coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.
For detailed Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

HOTELS.

THE CHOWK HOTEL,
MATHERAN.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
JEEVANJEE & Co.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

NOTICES.

BRITANNIA FIRE ASSOCIATION.
THE Undersigned is prepared to accept RISKS against FIRE on Cotton Mills, Press Houses, Godowns, Dwelling Houses, and all other descriptions of property in Bombay or the Mofussil, at current rates.
S. L. MACNAGHTEN, Agent.
Bombay, May 22, 1877.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.—BUGS FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. Sold in tins and Bottles, by THOMAS KEATING, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, and all Chemists. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.
Sold
By all Stationers
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.
J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
desire to make it known that a "Star" or "Cross" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.
Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS & LIVER PILLS
Prepared without any mercurial ingredient.
Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fulness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness, sensation of the Eyes and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness, as a Family Aperient Medicine, and as a Purifier of the Blood they are unequalled; mild in operation, and greatful to the Stomach, create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.
PREPARED ONLY BY
W. LAMBERT, 1a, Vere Street, London, W., ENGLAND.
In Bottles, 1s. 1½d. Sold by all Chemists.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills." If you ask for "Scott's Pills," you will get quite a different medicine; if you ask for "Bilious and Liver Pills," you will get a spurious compound. The genuine are in a green Bottle, wrapped in green paper, and must have the name and address, "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS," engraved on the Government Stamp.
Do not be persuaded to try any other medicine.
Wholesale Agents for INDIA, Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.
N. B.—The Trade supplied on most liberal terms.

INDIGESTION RELIEVED IN FIVE MINUTES.
DR. SIMES' PEPSINE MIXTURE, THE ONLY CURE FOR INDIGESTION.
Trade Mark "PEPSINE MIXTURE."
The Great Healer of the Stomach is Warranted to Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Wind, Acidity, Sickness, Headache, Giddiness, Pains between the shoulders, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Redness in the Face, Palpitation, Liver Complaints, &c. Its effects are magical, as it quickly removes wind and all undigested food from the stomach, and supplies the quantity of gastric fluid necessary for perfect digestion. Sold in Bottles, Re. 1-6-0 each, Cash.

COUGHS RELIEVED IN TWO MINUTES.
BRONCHITIS!!! COUGHS!!! COLDS!!!
&c., cured with a few doses of NEWTON-MASON'S HOREHOUND and LINSEED LINCTUS. The great cure for Coughs, of years' standing, Asthma, Hoarseness, Colds, Difficulty of Breathing, Diphtheria, Inflamed, Sore, and Ulcerated Throats, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough and all diseases of the lungs and air-passages. Thousands of persons have been cured of their coughs by its magic influence on the bronchial tubes. It will relieve the most distressing cough in two minutes, as its effects are magical speedily dissolving the congealed phlegm, and causing free expectoration, thereby giving that inestimable boon, a comfortable night's sleep to sufferers. It is also a sure preventive against consumption. So ask for Newton-Mason's Patent Horehound and Linseed Linctus.
Sold in bottles, Re. 1-6-0 each, Cash.
BY MESSRS. ROGERS & Co.,
Forbes Street.
BY MESSRS. CASH & Co.,
Apollo Street, Fort.
Or free by post to any part of India for 48 stamps, by
A. W. MASON,
15, Royal Street, Calcutta.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: MR. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E. C. —PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.—MADRAS Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.